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Reagan, Citing Poland, Orders Sanctions Against Moscow

LOS ANGELES — President Reagan, mov-g to punish the Soviet Union for martial law Poland, Tuesday blocked the sale of equipent for a pipeline that would carry natural as from Siberia to Western Europe.

The action was one of seven sanctions Mr.

easan imposed to demonstrate to the Soviet inion "the seriousness of our concern." After reviewing recommendations by a high-rel task force, Mr. Reagan also ordered a alt of exports of high technology to the Soviet

In a statement issued at a press center in Los ingeles and at the State Department in Wash-agton, Mr. Reagan said he was taking these

 Requirement of licenses for the export of n expanded list of oil and gas equipment to be Soviet Union and suspension of all such censes for a wide range of material including export licenses to the Soviet Union for com-puters, electronics and other high-technology

Suspension of all service to the United
 States of the Soviet airline Aeroflot.
 Closure of the Soviet Purchasing Com-

 Postponement of negotiations on a new long-term grain agreement.

Suspension of negotiations on a new U.S.-Soviet maritime agreement and announcement that he will put into effect "a new regime of port-access controls" for all Soviet ships when the current agreement expires on

• Non-renewal of U.S.-Soviet exchange agreements, including those on energy, science and technology, and a complete review of all other U.S.-Soviet exchange agreements, to begin immediately.

In Washington, officials estimated that the

million in U.S.-Soviet trade. They said that last year the Russians purchased \$100 million worth of high-technology equipment from the United States and about \$200 million in oil and gas equipment through government li-

But the decision to ban export of natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union will be virtually meaningless unless he can convince Western allies to go along, U.S. analysts said.

U.S. experts said that the Russians were counting on very little technology from the United States to build that pipeline or any of the other projects on the drawing boards to expand natural gas delivery systems dramati-cally. They said that all of the technology can be obtained from other countries.

In his statement, Mr. Reagan repeated his section that the Soviet Union bears "a heavy and direct responsibility for the repression in

He said that the Russians brought major pressures to bear over a period of many months on the Polish leadership and now openly endorsed the suppression which has

The president said that in his letter last week to Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev, he warned that if repression in Poland continued, "the United States would have no choice but to take further concrete political and economic measures affecting our relationship."

He said that the United States continues to desire a constructive and mutually beneficial relationship with the Soviet Union and intends to continue "a high-level dialogue."

"But we are prepared to proceed in what-ever direction the Soviet Union decides upon - towards greater mutual restraint and cooperation, or further down a harsh and less rewarding path," he said.

He said the United States will watch events

in Poland closely and is prepared to take further steps if necessary.

"American decisions will be determined by

Soviet actions," Mr. Reagan said. Mr. Reagan, spending a week's holiday in California, announced the decisions a day after receiving recommendations from the administration's Special Situation Group.

The State Department dismissed as "absurd" statements by Polish authorities that Western economic sanctions would prolong the military crackdown in that country.

These sanctions were applied as the result of ruthless suppression of human and civil rights in Poland by the military council," said a deputy State Department spokesman, Alan

Although Mr. Reagan's aides have said he would consult with the Western allies about any steps taken in connection with the developments in Poland, those announced could be pursued without allied cooperation.

At the top of the list was a break in the sale of the equipment intended for the planned 2,400-mile (3,850-kilometer) Soviet pipeline to carry natural gas from Northwest Siberia.

One official said that among the companies affected would be Caterpillar Tractor Co. of Peoria, Ill., although another official said the

recent approval of an export license permitting the company to ship 200 pieces of construction machinery would not be affected. The House Republican leader, Robert Michel of Illinois, told reporters in Peoria that the Caterpillar deal had totaled \$80 million.
Under the export license granted on Dec. 9.

the trans-Siberian line. The administration has expressed concern over heavy Western European involvement in financing the construction and providing pipe for the line, which would supply gas to West Germany, France, Austria, the Netherlands,

the equipment was not supposed to be used for

U.S. Economists Fear **Prospects of Spiraling** Deficits, Interest Rates

By Edward Cowan New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Congressional staff estimates of rapidly rising U.S. budgets point to the pos-sibility that deficits of more than billion a year and interest rates will chase each other higher and higher in the next several

Preliminary calculations by the Congressional Budget Office show spending increasing by about \$90 billion a year to more than \$1 trillion in fiscal 1986 and the deficit approaching \$300 billion that year. These figures are acknowledged to be on the high side. But even after revision, congressional analysts

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said, they are much above administration figures and are arguably

The implications of the congressional figures are manifold and are ng to conomists in and out of government. Among them are

· A pattern of rising deficits inad of the declining trend that President Reagan is expected to project in his budget for fiscal year 1983, which starts next Oct. 1. The president is to send the budget to Congress on Feb. 1.

 An increase in interest rates, brought on by the borrowing nec-essary to finance big deficits. High borrowing costs could hobble the economic growth the administration is counting on to validate its insistence on not modifying the three-year tax cut enacted in Aug-

• The emergence of a move in Congress to delay or whittle down the 10-percent tax cut scheduled for July 1, 1983, the third of the three across-the-board rate cuts authorized by the August tax act. Such a move, already talked about privately on Capitol Hill, might also try to repeal the provision of the 1981 act that indexes the income tax after 1984 so that wage inflation will not lift taxpayers into

Further Implications

In addition, there are implica-tions that go beyond fiscal policy. interest payments account for a rising share of the U.S. budget, generating increased opposition to the president's planned increases in military spending.

"Interest is growing faster than spending as a whole," a Congressional Budget Office analyst con-firmed. He declined to give figures.

Financial experts elsewhere in government said total interest payments could rise from 13 percent to 16 percent of the budget by

The rapid rise of spending and deficits in the congressional preliminary projections has intensi-fied speculation that before 1982 is over there will be a push from Congress and from within a divided Reagan administration for an easier Federal Reserve policy that permits faster growth of the money

Advocates of the supply-side tax cut such as Rep. Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York are already worried that the Fed's policy for steadily slower growth of mon-ey could choke the economy.

The initial congressional projections showed spending rising from \$735 billion in fiscal 1982, which ends Sept. 30, to more than \$1 tril-lion in fiscal 1986, and the deficit rising from \$110 billion to almost

Cost of Borrowing

The congressional figures are higher than those of the Office of year after 1982. The Congressional Budget Office also estimated larger interest payments on the national debt because it carried forward the larger deficits it predicted would start in 1983.

Extra U.S. borrowing tends to drive up market rates of interest. That, in turn, raises the cost of the hundreds of billions of dollars of refinancing of maturing debt that the Treasury does every year.

"The deficit affects the deficit," said Alan Greenspan, the New York economist and White House adviser who is also a member of the Congressional Budget Office panel of advisers.

A man who attended the presentation of the congressional figures to the outside advisers on Dec. 16 reported, "Greenspan looked at these figures and almost had a heart attack."

"The story may be apocryphal but it doesn't do violence to reali-Mr. Greenspan said. "We're getting to the point where unless we rein in the forces of deficit expansion, they could proceed in a geometric fashion."

Overall, the Congressional Budget Office projects spending rising at 9 percent to 10 percent a year; the economy, in terms of gross national product, expanding by 10 percent to 11 percent a year; and U.S. revenues increasing by 6 percent to 7 percent a year.



CAIRO PROTEST — The lawvers for 24 fundamentalists charged with the assassination of President Anwar Sadat withdrew from the case Tuesday, accusing the military court of rejecting their demands, including a refusal to admit several defense witnesses. Page 2.

Regime Is Detaining Walesa In Warsaw, Spokesman Says

The following is a censored dispatch.

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service
WARSAW — A Polish government spokesman said Tnesday that Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, was being restricted at an undisclosed location in Warsaw.

The spokesman denied that the union leader had been arrested or interned, but he conceded that Mr. Walesa was "not free to move

around. "He is in Warsaw because that is where the government wants him, said the spokesman, Jerzy Urban. He said Mr. Walesa was in touch with representatives of the govern-ment and the church and with members of his family.

Spokesmen also said Tuesday that an individual injured during street fighting between security forces and protesters in the Baltic port city of Gdansk two weeks ago had become the eighth fatality associated with the imposition of martial law.

They put the total number of persons interned under martial-law regulations at 5,555, including 580 has been achieved." who have since been released. And

The EEC has already decided to

tion and not be used by the mili-

tary authorities to consolidate

The diplomatic sources said

there was still a lot of guesswork in the analysis made on both sides of

the Atlantic on the role played by Moscow in the Polish military

While some U.S. leaders tended

they said 784 citizens had been arrested in the first two weeks of martial law, including an unspecified number charged with violating military regulations by organizing strikes or other "anti-state" activi-

The statements were made at a

Banking sources say Poland has resumed limited interest payments on commercial bank debt. Page 9. Socialist International condemns the military takeover. Page 2.

Tuesday press conference intended to counter reports reaching the West that the figures were much higher for deaths, injuries and ar-

It also marked "the first day in Poland in a month when there are no strikes or any other social tension," according to Gen. Tadeusz Szacillo, chief of the political de-partment of the Polish Army and spokesman for the ruling military

conneil "It is the first day of peace," Gen. Szacillo said. "In this sense, the first objective of martial law

[Despite government claims that the last major resistance to mili-tary rule ended, there were reports of sabotage and other anti-regime activity in factories and Baltic ports, The Associated Press report-

[A traveler returning to Warsaw from the Baltic port of Szczecin said dockworkers were loading and unloading the same goods. About 200 former employees have been fired as undesirables, the traveler

[The Szczecin shipyard remained closed while the authorities continued a "verification" of the work force, examining records to decide which employees were reliable, the AP reported, quoting

[Polish authorities also were considering labor conscription for men between the ages of 18 and 45 who do not work or study, particularly those whose sources of income cannot be recorded," the Soviet press agency Tass said, ac-cording to the AP.] In Warsaw, Mr. Urban revealed

the death of one of three persons he said had been severely injured (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

tion.
The sources said Britain seemed

more sympathetic to Washington's

views but did not want to be out of

step with other Western European

Food Stoppages Opposed

U.S. Allies, Watching Jaruzelski, Withhold Action Against Moscow

BRUSSELS — The NATO allies Schmidt Reported to Tell Moscow, Warsaw of His Concern

are not ready to follow President Reagan's hard line toward Moscow over Poland until a final judgment on the motives and intentions of the Polish leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, can be made, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The North Atlantic Council is

meeting Wednesday at the ambas-sadorial level to continue an assessment of the significance of military rule in Warsaw. But the sources said there was no possibility that the 15-member alliance would take concrete steps on joint sanctions against Poland or the So-

viet Union at this stage.

Western European countries were said to believe that U.S. sanctions against Moscow would partly reflect pressure from American trade unions and the big Polish-American community.
The sources said Western Euro-

pean leaders agreed that the West must increase moral pressure on Warsaw and Moscow, but they were reluctant to embark on sanctions that could have profound effects on East-West relations as long as the outcome of the Polish crisis remained unclear.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany urged the Soviet Union Tuesday to re-

BONN — Chancellor Heimut Schmidt has written letters to Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, and to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish Communist Party leader and head of the military government, expressing concern about the situation in Poland, West German

sources disclosed Tuesday.

The sources said Mr. Schmidt told Mr.

spect Poland's identity and said

ket meeting was not being attend-

ed by foreign ministers as originally planned by the British foreign

In Paris, a spokesman for the External Relations Ministry said

Tuesday that France was not op-

posed to a meeting of EEC foreign ministers to discuss Poland but

an Economic Community.

secretary, Lord Carrington.

Jaruzelski that the military government must give some clear signal that the reform course in Poland would not be broken.

In his letter to Mr. Brezhnev, a source said, Mr. Schmidt reminded him of remarks the West German had made concerning Poland during the Soviet leader's visit here last month. Those remarks, it was understood, involved Mr. Schmidt's publicly stated opinion that So-

viet intervention in Poland would fundamentally change the face of the world.

Mr. Schmidt is vacationing at Sanibel Is-

The source also said that Mieczeslaw Ra-

tervention.

more to lose.

kowski, deputy premier in Poland's last civilian government, would visit Bonn on Wednes-day for talks with Foreign Minister Hans-

have prevented Soviet military in-

The sources described these offi-

cials as believing that a mixture of

pressure and encouragement could

spur him to renew some kind of

dialogue with the church and the

workers' movement while hasty

sanctions could have the opposite

effect. They were said to fear that

sanctions against Moscow could

precipitate an intervention since the Kremlin would have nothing

West Germany, which has the

most to lose if there is a return of

the Cold War, has adopted the

most cautious approach. The

sources said France and Italy had

taken a harder stand than others in

en indications of readiness to tran-

ATHENS (AP) --- Mr. Cheysson said Tuesday that although France deplored the imposition of martial law and the withdrawal of civil lib-

erties in Poland, it did not agree with the halting of food supplies to that country.
"France is opposed to using food as a weapon," Mr. Cheysson said. He added that he welcomed an EEC decision to dispatch 8 mil-

lion tons of meat to Poland.

Mr. Cheysson was speaking at a news conference at the end of a

Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Haralambopoulos said the two sides agreed on many questions, and that on those they did not

agree completely, they "achieved

rapprochement.' Mr. Haralambopoulos said he had briefed Mr. Cheysson on Greece's position on its continued membership in NATO, which has been placed in doubt by Athens' new Socialist government.

Premenstrual Tension Defense Prompts Debate

After Acquittals in Britain, Some Fear Syndrome Could 'Excuse' Crime

New York Times Service LONDON -- Last month, two women walked free from British criminal courts after having killed or threatened to kill. They were released after pleading that premenstrual tention had made them act out of character.

The cases, the first in Britain in which the

syndrome, known as PMT, has been successfully cited in defense against such serious charges, have prompted heated debate among doctors, lawyers and feminists. There is some speculation that in the future courts may consider the condition to be not merely a mitigating circumstance, as in these cases, but grounds for acquittal, perhaps even becoming an all-purpose excuse for women's

"If the idea is accepted that PMT is an excuse for serious crime," said Dr. Gerald I.M. Swyer, a leading prosecution witness at the first case, "the condition will fall into complete discounts." distepute." Dr. Swyer, who is chairman of Women's Health Concern, a charity that has treated premenstrual sufferers for more than 10 years, added, "People are already poking

run at PMT in cartoons." At the same time, many doctors and feminists are relieved that premenstrual tension has finally been recognized publicly as a serious medical condition warranting further clinical

Dr. Anthony Clare, a psychiatrist at the University of London's General Practice Re-search Unit, described any attempt to define the condition as "a nightmare," since there is no consistent biological abnormality.

However, common physical symptoms of the condition include swelling of the abdomen and a general feeling of bloatedness, breast discomfort, headaches and backaches, skin disorders and pain similar to period pain. Mental symptoms, which also appear two to 14 days before the onset of the period, include tension, irritability, depression, lethargy and clumsiness.

Most experts agree that while about 40 pe

cent of all women between the ages of 14 and 50 who are not taking oral contraceptives experience some of those ailments, the condition is so severe among 10 percent to 12 percent that it seriously affects their lives, causing them, for example, to seek regular treatment or to take time off from work. Reduced Charge

On Nov. 9, Sandie Smith, a 29-year-old barmaid from East London, was put on probation for three years for threatening to kill a police officer and for carrying a knife. Miss Smith, who had nearly 30 previous convictions for such offenses as arson and assault, was already on probation for having stabbed to death another barmaid last year. According to her de-fense, all incidents had coincided with her premenstrual phases, which rendered her "a raging animal each month" unless she was treated with the hormone drug progesterone.

On Nov. 10, Christine English, 37, was conditionally discharged for 12 months by a court in Norwich after successfully pleading guilty to manslaughter by reason of diminished responsibility. The charge had been reduced

Mrs. English had driven her car into her lover after an argument in December, 1980. At the time of the offense, her lawyer argued in court, she was experiencing "an extremely ag-gravated form of premenstrual physical condi-tion," from which a medical wimess said she had suffered since 1966. The judge was satis-fied that she had committed the offense under "wholly exceptional circumstances."

A crucial defense witness at both trials was Dr. Katharina Dalton, a consultant who Dr. Katharina Dalton, a consultant who pioneered research into premenstrual tension in Britain 33 years ago. Dr. Dalton, who had been treating Miss Smith for her illness, argued in court that while some women might become seriously mentally disturbed before their periods, progesterone treatment almost invariably prevented the symptoms.

Experts agree that premenstrual tension and its treatment need much more research. While Dr. Dalton argues that it is "clearly a hormonal disease whose symptoms no doctor would mistake," others are less certain. Dr. Clare, who studied more than 500 wom-

en to determine the relationship between their

premenstrual condition and their osychologi-

cal health, is troubled by the recent court ver-

dicts. "It is doubtful that PMT is causing aggressive behavior," he said.
But some feminists welcome the verdicts, while hopeful that the syndrome will not be misused as a defense. Sandra Shulman, a spokesman for the Fawcett Society, which campaigns for women's rights, expressed hope that the court decisions would encourage fur-

ther research into the problem.

ment. Earlier reports said France had deliberately blocked plans for continue food aid to Poland althe meeting. French government sources said

Moscow should not mistake the West's policy of noninterference for indifference. The routine NATO meeting will External Relations Minister coincide with a meeting in London of senior Foreign Ministry officials of the 10 members of the Europe-Claude Cheysson had been pre-pared to "rearrange" his current visit to Greece, Ethiopia and A Bonn government spokesman said Monday that Mr. Genscher regretted that the Common Mar-

> meeting of EEC foreign ministers to deal with the Polish issue before the next routine meeting in Brussels on Jan, 14 and 15. French officials said it might be "most useful between President Reagan and

though the United States has sus-pended shipments. But the EEC members were seeking additional guarantees that the aid would be distributed to the civilian popula-

Egypt to attend the meeting but that the possibilities of agreeing on a concerted EEC policy appeared Mr. Genscher has proposed a

to schedule a Common Market meeting before a Jan. 5 meeting Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

to see Gen. Jarozelski as a puppet manipulated by the Kremlin, a number of Western Europeans said they thought his actions might

their power.

Chinese Hero As China pursues reunifica-

tion with Taiwan, Chiang Kai-shek has become a hero again on the mainland in a campaign that seems directed at the sons of the Nationalist Chinese leader. Page 5.

Weary Labor

INSIDE

Britain's weary Labor Party has struggled to the end of what some of its members rewhat some of its memoers regard as the worst year in its 80-year history, with its leaders attacking each other instead of their political opponent. Its prospects for 1982 seem anything but bright. An analysis, Page 2.

Sticking It Out

David Stockman, having survived the initial storm over his remarks about the Reagan economic program, is working to restore his authority and credibility. Page 3.

Losing Savings

Bleak analyses of the outlook for U.S. savings and loan banking have raised questions about the adequacy of the federal rescue program, Page 7.

Assad Seeks to Mediate Between Iraq and Iran

New York Times Service BEIRUT - Syria has announced that President Hafez al-Assad is to ment in Tehran in an apparent effort to end the 15-month war be-

tween Iran and Iraq and conserve

Arab and Islamic energies for confronting Israel. The announcement was made Monday night by the news agency SANA, only hours after Mr. Assad had returned home from a week's tour of Saudi Arabia, the Arab states overlooking the Gulf, and North Yemen and Southern Yemen. The prime objective of the trip was to rally Arab ranks around a

common strategy against Israel following its annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. Syrian Golan reignis.

SANA did not give details beyond saying that the proposed
consultations between Damascus
and Tehran will cover developments in the Middle East region. But Damascus radio said Tues-day that time had come to end the war between Iran and Iraq "in the interest of conserving Arab and

Islamic energies to counter Israel's expansionist designs." Syria has maintained a good relationship with the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and had blamed Iraq for provoking the sations worsened an already wide rift between Damascus and Baghdad, which are ruled by rival fac-tions of the Ba ath Socialist Party.

Arab diplomats here pointed out that Syria's own relations with Iraq needed to be improved before Mr. Assad could mediate in the Gulf war. Reports in Kuwaiti newspapers Sunday said Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia had obtained Mr. Assad's approval for efforts to be made by the Saudi government to

end the strain not only between

Syria and Iraq, but also between Syria and Jordan. Syrian charges

that Jordan was helping Moslem fundamentalists in their violent

campaign against the Assad gov-ernment brought the two Arab neighbors to the brink of a border war a year ago.
Mr. Assad's trip to the Gulf states coincided with an intensification of battles between Iraqi and Iranian forces, and fears by the

conservative governments in the region of what they call the threat of the Khomeini revolution, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain have signed a mutual security pact, and

the state of Qatar has announced plans to conclude a similar accord with the Saudis. The rush by these



Hafez al-Assad

small states to seek protection behind Saudi Arabia followed the reported discovery in Bahrain last week of a group of saboteurs who were accused of plotting to over-throw Bahrain's government and spread instability in the entire Guli region.

The government in Manama, the capital of Bahrain, claimed the men were trained in Iran. Another consequence of the events was an

escalation of a war of words by the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

For Ailing British Labor Party, 1981 Was a Year to Forget

By William Borders

New York Times Service LONDON - Britain's weary Labor Party has struggled to the end of what some of its members regard as the worst year in its 80-year history. And its prospects for 1982 seem anything but bright.

Stricken by internal wrangling between left and right, and losing members in a steady erosion to the new centrist alliance that has reordered British politics, Labor finds little time or energy to play the traditional opposition role of fighting the government.

Despite the vulnerability of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government at a time of recession and high unemployment, Labor Party leaders have lately been much more inclined to battle one another than to attack her.

Poll Shows Slip

"We ought to be fighting against Maggie Thatcher's repressive policies," Michael Foot, the party leader, said just before Christmas, reiterating a plea he has been making all year with little success.

MOSCOW — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko told

U.S. Ambassador Arthur A. Hart-

man on Tuesday that the United

States should keep out of Polish

affairs, according to Tass.

"Andrei Gromyko emphasized

that the measures taken by the Pol-

ish leadership to normalize and

stabilize the situation in the coun-

try are a matter for the Poles them-

selves and them alone," Tass said.

the question of Poland and was told "the U.S. government should put an end to interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state

— the Polish People's Republic —

which has been continuing in vari-

ous forms, overt and covert, for a

Meeting Confirmed

the meeting took place, but a spokesman said there would be no

The government's Novosti press agency, meanwhile, said President

Reagan's sanctions against the Pol-

ish government would prove un-

successful because of lack of sup-

in that country, especially in the

field of food supplies, and force the Polish government to act in ac-

cordance with Washington's scenario," said Vladimir Yulin, a

Tass made the same point Mon-

day, saying also that the United States is quick to speak out on Po-

land, but keeps silent about labor troubles in countries such as South

With the imposition of martial

law in Poland, Tass said Monday,

President Reagan has imposed

economic sanctions, forbidden Polish fishing in U.S. waters and

WASHINGTON - A three-

judge court Tuesday named Leon

Silverman, a New York attorney

and former Justice Department of-

ficial, as special prosecutor to in-

vestigate whether Labor Secretary

Power to S. Africa Cut

From Mozambique Unit

JOHANNESBURG - All pow-

er to South Africa from the giant

Cabora Bassa hydroelectric com-

The spokesman said he did not

know the reason for the cut but

added that it was not expected to

cause any power shortages in

commission said Tuesday.

South Africa

Special Prosecutor Named to Probe

Payoff Allegations Against Donovan

Africa and Turkey.

"The new American embargo is designed to aggravate the situation

The U.S. Embassy confirmed

long time now."

immediate comment.

port from other countries.

Tass said Mr. Hartman raised

In the latest Gallup Poll, published a week ago in

Soviet Official Assails

'Interference' by U.S.

makes "anti-Polish statements al-

Mr. Reagan tried to rally West

European governments to join in because he wants Poland in a state

of tension to instify an arms build-

up, Tass said, but the United

Turkey Is Cited

But while deploring restrictions in Poland, Tass said in a series of articles, Washington said very lit-

tle when the South African govern-

ment acted against trade unions,

In Turkey, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-

tion, leaders of a trade union await

sentence but, Tass said, "officials

in Washington and other NATO

Poland, the White House, using as a cover-up false phrases about human rights' and the lideals of

the free world,' does everything it can to destabilize the Polish econo-

But U.S. Assistant Secretary of

State Lawrence S. Eagleburger

"came up against ... resolute re-sistance" in his tour of NATO cap-

Opposition was greatest in Bonn, where the West Germans re-

alize their best interests lie in

détente: not confrontation with

their Socialist neighbors, Tass as-

"But people in Washington think differently." Tass noted.

They brazenly usurped the right

to interfere in the internal affairs

of other states, to subject them to

reprisals and sanctions if the poli-

cy of those states does not suit the

not the Polish people, but to "turn

Poland into a permanent seat of

tension in Europe, to strike a new

blow at détente and justify the

Raymond J. Donovan sanctioned

illegal payoffs as a private busi-

Mr. Silverman, appointed by a

panel composed of three U.S.

Court of Appeals judges, is the first special prosecutor to be named in the Reagan administra-

He will examine allegations that Mr. Donovan, while an executive

of a New Jersey construction firm.

was present when another officer

of the company handed an enve-lope containing \$2,000 to the head of Local 29 of the Laborers Inter-

was executive vice president of the

Schiavone Construction Co. of

nounced Mr. Montuoro as a "damnable and contemptible liar"

Mr. Donovan last week de-

nessman in 1977.

national Union.

Secaucus, N.J.

plex in Mozambique has been cut since Dec. 22, a spokesman for the government's electricity supply

The charge came from Mario Montuoro, a former official of Logovernment's electricity supply

INTERNATIONAL

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course of the arms race,"

What concerns Washington is

J.S. administration."

the agency said.

itals, Tass added.

"Whenever it comes to Socialist

capitals keep their mouths shut."

and trade even improved.

States met "resolute resistance."

Social Democrats and Liberals, which did not exist a year ago, had the backing of 50 percent of those

Last week the Labor Party lost its 25th member of

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Parliament to the Social Democrats with the defection of Ednyfed Hudson Davies of Wales.

On Fleet Street, headquarters of much of Britain's national press, sticklers for linguistic accuracy pointed out that the party was now on the point of being decimated, since it had lost nearly one-tenth of the 268 members of Parliament elected on its ticket in

After the most recent defections, Tony Benn, the hero of the party's militant left wing maintained that he had become deputy party leader, since many of

Reflection of Disarray

Told of Mr. Benn's claim, Mr. Foot said somewhat uncertainly, "He's talking through his hat, isn't he?" But whether or not Mr. Benn presses the claim, it was a reflection of the disarray within the party.

In a test of strength in the party's national executive committee 10 days ago. Mr. Foot won a crucial ballot by just one vote. The committee voted 15-14 to refuse endorsement to Peter Tatchell, a 29-year-old radical running for Parliament as a Labor candidate in south London in one of many constituencies around the country in which the far left has taken control of the local Labor Party.

Mr. Foot opposed Mr. Tatchell because of an article the candidate had written in which he advocated more militant forms of extraparliamentary opposition which challenge the government's right to rule."

The party leader, calling that kind of language "unacceptable for the Labor Party," demanded that

POLISH WITNESS - Poland's former ambassador to Japan, Zdzisław Rurarz, sat with

wife, Janina, center, and daughter, Ewa, before appearing at a Washington hearing. Mr. Rurarz, who defected to the United States last week, said that Poland, under pressure from

Moscow, had been preparing for martial law since tast March. He called on the United States to cut off all commercial contracts with the Polish and Soviet governments, saying of

Moscow: "Feed this system with your grains and one day you yourselves will be be bitten."

Socialist International Condemns

Military Rule, Jailings in Poland

absent from the meeting Tuesday.

His place was taken by Hans-Jur-

associate of Chancellor Helmut

ern Europe is harder than Mr.

ter the meeting, Mr. Wischnewski

said that he supported completely

Answering questions after read-

ing the statement, Joop den Uyl,

the Dutch deputy premier, said Mr. Brandt's statement had not

been discussed. Asked whether the

former West German chancellor

supported Tuesday's declaration.

Mr. den Uyl said only that Mr.

Brandt was taking "a short holi-

day" in Cyprus and had asked him

to chair the meeting. Mr. den Uyl is vice president of the Socialist In-

The statement was unanimously

adopted by the 15 participants, al-

though the Finnish representative,

Paavo Lipponen, registered a reservation, explaining that he pre-

Warning on Interference

Soviet Union, the statement

warned against outside interfer-

ence. The democratic evolution in

Poland had aroused great hopes

both for that country and for the

world as a whole, it said, adding,

We cannot accept that this popu-

lar movement should be crushed

French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has said that food aid to

Poland will not be halted, but that

In an indirect reference to the

ferred Mr. Brandt's version.

ternational.

the position adopted Tuesday.

gen Wischnewski, a close political

Schmidt, whose line toward East-

Mr. Brandt was conspicuously the government will seek guaran-

tees that it will reach the civilian

Greek Socialists Criticized

Democracy Party, a center-right

grouping that was swept out of

power in an October general elec-

tion, accused the Socialist govern-

ment Tuesday of unwillingness to condemn developments in Poland

so as not to displease the Soviet

Union and Greece's pro-Moscow-

was always slow in reacting over issues which embarrassed the Sovi-

et Union or the local supporters of

Russian policies," said a New De-

mocracy Party statement, referring

to Premier Andreas Papandreon.

the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

long after the world outcry, to

whisper some kind of protest which at the same time included

Italian Condemnation

Communists, ending a 16-day de-bate which has threatened to di-

vide the party, spoke out firmly Tuesday against the military take-over in Poland and condemned the

Soviet Union's "negative influ-

ence" on the country. The docu-ment demanded immediate resto-

ration of civil and labor union

rights, the release of arrested citi-

zens and the reopening of dia-

ROME (AP) - The Italian

several excuses for Moscow."

It took him an entire month after

"The Socialist prime minister

Communist Party.

ATHENS (NYT) - The New

The Daily Telegraph, Labor's support had slipped to 23 percent of the electorate, and the Conservative strength was at the same level. The centrist alliance of since joined the Social Democrats.

those who supported his rival. Denis Healey, in a close deputy leadership contest last September had strength was at the same level. The centrist alliance of since joined the Social Democrats.

Mr. Tatcheli be repudiated by the national party. But the narrowness of his victory robbed it of much of its value, and party insiders say that neither the fight over Mr. Tatchell nor the larger ideological battle it represents is over.

The Guardian, a paper with a history of sympathy toward the party, looked at it this way in an editorial last week: "The choice before Labor is clear. Either it settles for being a narrow, committed ideological party, taking perhaps 20 percent of the vote election by election, but never very much more — which is what. Benn is offering — or it seeks to recreate, even at the expense of compromise, a broader, left-of-center coa-lition which carries with it some prospect of power."

On the Conservative side, Mrs. Thatcher remains empopular. In the latest Gallup Poll 70 percent said they were dissatisfied with her performance. But lately there have been some economic signals that the recession might be ending, and the prime minister, in a year-end message to her party, said that 1982 had all the signs of being a year "of great opportunity for Britain, if only we have the courage and determina-tion to succeed."

In Warsaw. Regime Says

(Continued from Page 1) in Gdansk during two days of fighting there in the first week af-ter martial law was declared on

The other victims announced by occupation strike at the

Independent reports from released internees confirm that while their first nights were sometimes spent in unheated facilities, they were quickly moved to more ade-

[Warsaw radio said 12 leaders of the occupation of the Piast pit near the Silesian mining and industrial center of Katowice had been arrested on the military prosecutor's

been held against their will by a small group of "strong-arm men from Solidarity." Miners who were forced to strike by "terrorists" would not be punished, the authorized

se furniture wor

paid three years in advance. The regulations, published in the Communist Party newspaper Trybuma Ludu, said that shoes, ciothes and other essentials would be sold directly to workers at their

Gen. Szacillo conceded that during the past few months the Communist Party for many reasons lost authority and lost credibility, and that its leading role "became weak-

Walesa Held

nees continued to be released and that among the 580 already freed were a number of intellectuals who were detained in the first hours of martial law. He denied that internees were kept in "concentration camps," and said they were being beld in humane conditions in "internment centers" around the

quate facilities

[The authorities said that the miners, who numbered about 900 when the occupation ended, had

the calling off of martial law." Mr. Urban conceded that Polish industry was still working at well below the efficiency it recorded before the martial-law decree and further below its potential. But he said that the reasons include "purely economic difficulties" related to shortages of raw materials and fuel as well as the strikes that interrupted production during the first two weeks of martial law.

the authorities were seven miners killed during the breaking of an mine near Katowice on Dec. 16. He specifically denied any other deaths during strikes that broke out immediately after the declaration of martial law.

Gen. Szacillo added that inter-

orders less than a day after the strike ended, Renters reported.

[A correspondent for Reuters reported in a censored dispatch from Warsaw that new regulations had been announced for the sale of consumer goods in 1982. The dispatch said that such items as color television sets, refrigerators able only to customers who had

Both men repeated government assurances that the intention of the military council was to stabilize the situation in Poland so that what has been called the country's "renewal" begun in August, 1980, could go ahead. Gen. Szacillo specifically said that the so-called "social agreements," which among other things recognized the right of workers to organize free trade unions, "will be fully legal after

MADRID - The authorities in Seville relaxed water rationing Tonday after heavy rain appeared to have ended Spain's worst drought of the century. Water will be available nine hours a day in Seville instead of seven hours as during recent months.

Rain and snow fell on most of Spain during the Christmas holidays and official forecasters predicted that more would fall during the same

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Heavy Rain Eases Shortage in Spain

Officials said the sowing season had been saved in southern and wastem Spain, but they estimated that three weeks of rainfall would be needed for a total recovery of crops.

China Seeks Arms Sale Explanation

PEKING - China reiterated on Tuesday its opposition to all U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and said it is seeking clarification of a sale of

military spare parts there. The reaction, from a Foreign Ministry spokesman, followed disclosure in Washington that more than \$25 million worth of replacement space parts for military equipment was to be sold by the United States to

"We are firmly opposed to the United States' selling weapons to Taiwan," the Chinese spokesman said. "This position of ours is consistent and clear-cut. We are in the process of seeking characterion from the U.S. government with regard to the sale of spare parts to Taiwan."

Percy Discusses Golan With Begin

United Press Interna JERUSALEM - U.S. Sen. Charles Percy met Prime Minister Menschem Begin on Tuesday and said their discussion of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and other "misunderstandings" signaled a "new

spirit, new beginnings" in U.S.-Israeli relations.

Sen. Percy. an Illinois Republican who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, met Mr. Begin after a tour of Israeli towns along the Lebanese frontier. He refused to visit the occupied West Bank or the Golan Heights.

Regarding the Golan annexation, Sen. Percy said, "I frankly expressed myself on that issue" but he refused to go any further. The senator has been critical of the annexation and of Israeli bombing raids against Palestine Liberation Organization targets in Beirut several months ago.

Sinai Settlers Refuse to End Protests

United Press Internation YAMIT. Israeli-occupied Sinai - Israeli settlers agreed Tuesday to consider a government plea for talks to settle a dispute over their evacuation from the Sinai, but they refused to end violent protests in which ax buildings have been burned to the ground.

Agriculture Ministry officials and a settlers' committee did not reach agreement on compensation for businesses to be shut down by Israel's scheduled withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula by April 26, a settler

Settlers said they would continue their violent protests against the

Ban on Mandela's Wife Is Extended

JOHANNESBURG - Winnie Mandela, wife of South Africa's leading black nationalist, has been banned for an additional five years Tuesday, her lawyer said.

Mrs. Mandela, 45, wife of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, was banned in December, 1976, after riots in Soweto, a black township outside of Johannesburg. Her lawyer said the new order requires Mrs. Mandela to remain in the small farming town of Brandfort, 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of Bioemfontein, where she was sent in 1977.

Nelson Mandels was sentenced to life imprisonment on June 12, 1964, 18 after being convicted of plotting the overthrow of South Africa's white minority government. He is imprisoned on Robben Island off Cape

Defense Lawyers Quit In Sadat Murder Trial

By David B. Ottaway

Washingun Past Service CAIRO - The entire team of lawyers defending the 24 Moslem extremists on trial for the assassination of President Anwar Sadat resigned Tuesday because they said a military count refused to agree to any of their major de-

The court in turn dismissed the lawyers after fining them \$60 each for violating military judicial pro-cedures and said it would ask the bar association to appoint new ones.

Speaking on behalf of 35 law-yers, Abdel Halim Ramadan said at a news conference that the defense was resigning as a protest over "the suspension of its legal rights preventing it from carrying

out its duty." Chief among their complaints Mr. Ramadan said, was the refusal of the three-man Egyptian military court to allow any of the witnesses they wanted to call on behalf of

the defendants to appear before the tribunal.

Immediate Effect

He also decried the court's decision to close the proceedings to the public and the press and said that the defense was demanding a pub-lic trial as one of its conditions for

The defense team regards these conditions as negating the rule that

In The Hague, Painful Memories Block Ex-Nazis' Release

By James F. Smith The Associated Press

THE HAGUE - Four decaues after they were put in prison for war crimes, talk of letting the "Breda Two" out of prison still provokes bitter emotions in the Netherlands.

By Richard Eder

New York Times Service

tional, representing many of the

world's democratic Socialist par-

ties. Tuesday condemned the mili-

After a meeting here, the presid-ium of the Socialist International

issued a declaration that overrode

a previous and much milder state-

ment made by the group's presi-

dent, former West German Chan-

condemns the seizure of power by

the military in Poland and the bru-

tal repression of civil rights that followed," the statement said. It

went on to demand "that all those

imprisoned and detained be set

free immediately, that the Solidar-

ity union be allowed to work free-

and that repression and martial

Tuesday's meeting included

leaders or representatives of 15 So-

cialist parties, most of them Euro-

pean. It did not so much heal as

declare healed a split that devel-oped on Dec. 18, when Mr.

Brandt, the leader of West Germa-

ny's Social Democrats, expressed the group's concern over Poland

but stressed mainly the hope that

what has happened there would

criticized by the French Socialist Party, which has taken a lead in

stiffening the response both of its

own government and of other So-

cialist parties. Mr. Brandt's words,

issued on his own, were also as-sailed by the Swedish and Italian

That statement was immediately

The Socialist International

tary takeover in Poland.

cellor Willy Brandt.

law be ended."

not affect détente

PARIS -- The Socialist Interna-

More than 90 war criminals serving life terms in Dutch prisons have been shown mercy and released, most recently in 1966. But Ferdinand Hugo aus der Fuenten. 72. and Franz Fischer, 80, remain in Breda Jail, symbols for the Dutch of the atrocities of German occupation from 1940 to 1945.

They are among the last four Germans serving life sentences in Western Europe for war crimes. The others are Walter Reder, 72. held in an Italian jail for the reprisal executions of more than 1,800 civilians, and Rudolf Hess, 87, confined in Spandau Prison in West Berlin.

Convicted.

Mr. aus der Fuenten was convicted of organizing the deportation of Dutch Jews to extermination camps. More than 100,000

never returned. Mr. Fischer was convicted of overseeing the deportation of 13,000 to 15,000 Jews. The two did not deny their actions but said they were acting on

orders from their superiors.

The leader of West Germany's 'Christian Democratic Party, Hel-Christian Democratic Party, Helmut Kohl, reawakened the Dutch
Clared that it opposed release. The debate this month when he mentioned to a visiting parliamentary delegation that releasing the two men would strengthen the friendship between the neighboring

Jan Nico Scholten, a member of the Dutch parliament, said he con-curred with the idea because "it is beneath our humanitarian values the years just after the war. Forty to keep these two wrecks in our

(Continued from Page 1)

Khomeini and his government.

Saudi media against Ayatollah

Analysts said Mr. Assad requires undivided Arab attention

and energies in his bid to force Is-

rael to rescind the law that put the

Golan Heights under its jurisdic-

tion and administration. This is

not possible with Saudi Arabia

and the Gulf states preoccupied

with a confrontation of their own

with Iran. The analysts said that

while Syria is not expecting mili-

tary help from these countries.

they are known to have provided

the finances for Syrian arms pur-

Iraq's military support to Syria

in the October, 1973, war was eighty over the entire Shatt-al-

chases from the Soviet Union.

ment: "Out of the question. Let us, in heaven's name, keep silent over this business." Mr. aus der Fuenten and Mr. Fischer were among 152 persons in the Netherlands convicted of war crimes and sentenced to death in

Arab diplomats said there is no

guarantee that Mr. Assad will suc-

ceed in his Iranian endeavor where

other mediators had failed. Tehran

has made total Iraqi withdrawal

from occupied Iranian territory a

precondition for negotiations.

Baghdad has expressed readiness

to negotiate, but it refused to pull

its forces from Iranian land before

Tehran recognized Iraq's sover-

Amsterdam daily Volkskrant

summed up parliamentary senti-

nounced that Willy Lages, convicted for the deportation of 70,000 Amsterdam Jews, had been released because of poor health and was already in West Germany. The fait accompli caused a political It also spurred a debate that has

terms ranging up to life imprison-

In 1966, the government an-

flared occasionally since then on were executed and the rest had prison served any purpose. their sentences reduced to jail

whether keeping the other men in

Assad Seeking to Mediate in Iran-Iraq War Arab waterway, which forms part of the border between the two

greatly helpful in withstanding an Israeli thrust toward Damascus. The analysts recalled that before countries. Iraq rushed two armored divisions Tehran has declared support for to the Syrian front, it had obtained Syria over the Israeli action in the a promise from the late shah of Iran that he would not capitalize on the situation to attack Iraqi ter-

Golan Heights. Premier Mir Hossein Musavi said last week in a statement quoted by the Iranian news agency that the only way to deal with the problem is for the Arabs and Moslems at large to join hands in the destruction of the state of Israei.

He also said that if the Saudis and other Arab governments were sincere, they ought to impose an oil embargo against the United States, which the Iranian premier described as the main benefactor

Many Dutch resistance fighters have opposed releases, arguing that the commutation of death sentences was sufficient mercy for men who committed indescribable crimes. Opponents say relenting would be a sign that the Dutch were wavering in the commitment never again to tolerate such atroci-tics. Others argue that the releases would gravely injure those who survived the mistreatment. But a number of jurists argue

that others had been released with the passing years and that those who remained were being held only as symbols. Some say that holding the men for political reasons rather than as pumshment for their crimes violates the Constitu-

In 1972, Andries van Agt, who at the time was justice minister and who now is premier, told parliament he pianned to release those still serving life terms for war

The country was engulfed in controversy. A camp survivor hurled a crutch from the parliamentary gallery onto the floor during a debate. Psychiatric clinics reported a sharp rise in the number of survivors seeking treatment for sleeplessness and other traumas. since named "concentration camp syndrome."

Although parliament did not block the release, Mr. van Agr backed off,

proven guilty," Mr. Ramadan said, "We cannot do our good work in the darkness of this atmosphere of

The immediate effect of the mass resignation was to postpone the trial at least until Jan. 5, but the long-term consequences could be much more serious, depending on whether the court can quickly find other lawyers to take their

Disce. In any case, government hopes for a speedy and quiet trial of the four directly involved in Sadat's killing during a military parade Oct. 6, and of 20 other alleged accomplices, appeared to be dashed

by the latest turn of events. Mr. Ramadan said that a delegation of lawyers went to the office of President Hosni Mubarak on Tuesday to explain why they had resigned and ask for a meeting with him to discuss their grievances. So far, they have

received no reply, he said. Mr. Ramadan asserted confidently that "no Egyptian lawyer at all" would agree now to take part in the trial because of the conditions being imposed upon the de-

But other sources familiar with the Egyptian system of justice, nociation, said that it might still be possible for the government to find replacements.

Mr. Ramadan said that the defendants would reject any other lawyers appointed by the court. But under Egyptian law, a defendant only has the right to refuse a court-appointed lawyer twice and then must accept the person chosen to defend him or her in any

The main bone of contention between the defense and the military court has been the kind of witnesses the defense has asked to appear on behalf of the defendants. These have included top Egyptian offi-cials, such as President Mubarak and Defense Minister Abdel Haiim Abu Ghazala; the wife of the slain president, Jihan Sadat; and well-known political figures such as former Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy.

Mr. Ramadan refused to say why the lawyers wanted Mrs. Sadat or any of the other requested witnesses to appear before the court, saying the nature of their defense was secret and could not be revealed now,

But earlier, another defense lawyer. Ragai Atiya, said the defense wanted to turn the proceedings into a political trial of Sadat and his policies and intended to argue that there was reason for his as sination on religious and political grounds.

Dutch Minister Sets Tour

THE HAQUE - Foreign Minister Max wen der Stoel will ply der cial visits to Nigeria Chara. Angola during a one-week for starting on lan, 6, the Dunck For-tign Ministry said Tuesday.

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ients wishing to use a wide range of corporate management sav the late of Man as a base for international business activities. As well as a highly professional administrative service we can offer specific legal, taxation, trust and banking advice.
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De Missilas Man

Negotiations Ruled Out in **Dozier Case**

Spadolini Says U.S. **Backs Italian Stand**

The Associated Press ROME — Premier Giovanni spadolini said Tuesday that Italy would not negotiate with the Red Brigades for the release of kidaapped Brig. Gen. James L. Donier and that his firmness has the

backing of the U.S. government. Mr. Spadolini said that the kidnapping, the first of a non-Italian by the urban guerrilla group, shows that the Red Brigades are trying to gain international importance and want to transform their "armed movement" into an "armed party."

The Red Brigades, who abducted Gen. Dozier, a U.S. officer assigned to NATO's Southern European Command, from his home in the northern city of Verona on Dec. 17, have made no demands in exchange for his return. In earlier kidnappings they have demanded the release of jailed comrades and the closure of high-security pris-

"I rule out the opening of any chapter on negotiations in matters which affect international and NATO security," Mr. Spadolini said at a news conference. "There is a perfect agreement between Ita-ly and the United States regarding our stand of inflexible firmness."

The premier added: "We are certainly faced with a quantum leap in which the terrorists are trying to transform their armed movement into an armed party. The explicit attack on NATO, the connection with the attack in Germany against the U.S. European forces commander [Gen. Frederick J. Kroesen, in September) who miraculously escaped, demon-strates that in the new strategy of terrorism there is a prevailing international objective.

Connections Sought

He said the West German Red Army Faction - implicated in numerous attacks on U.S. military installations in West Germany — has been mentioned in the Red Brigades' communiqués on Gen. Dozier and that investigators are looking for connections between

About 100 police officers, wear-



Judith Dozier, the wife of the U.S. general kidnapped by the Red Brigades, on the balcony of their apartment in Verona.

by police dogs, searched houses and stopped cars in Ponte Alto, outside Trento, on Tuesday after receiving what was described as a tip that Gen. Dozier was being

Judith Dozier, the wife of the general, identified the man in the

"The Red Brigades have never given out a photo of a kidnap victim when the hostage was dead," said a high-ranking police official who asked to remain anonymous. "Seeing what we have so far, I would say he is still alive." **Investigating Documents**

raised her hopes, NATO officials at Gen. Dozier's base in Verona

Police also were investigating a 88-page Red Brigades document and the short communiqué found along with the photo in an attempt to determine which faction or factions of the group took part in the

kidnapping.
Police say that the Red Brigades are divided into "columns" according to cities and regions. They are also divided into "militarists" and "propagandists" — sometimes dubbed hawks and doves by police

 who differ on strategy and treatment of kidnapping victims.
 The militarists nearly always mur-der their victims. The propagandists sometimes murder their victims and sometimes release them. according to police.

On Dec. 22, police in Milan arrested three suspected members of the Red Brigades but said later there was no evidence linking them

Exodus of Soviet Mathematicians Eases a Teacher Shortage in U.S.

Fred M. Hechinger New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The Soviet Union, in an unintentional program of aid to the United States, has been adding to the American supply of top-level mathematicians. In the last 10 years, more than 40 distinguished Soviet mathematicians have emigrated to the United

States and are teaching at leading universities here. Most of them are victims of official anti-Semitism. which is reported to be particularly prevalent in the Soviet mathematics establishment.

These facts were reported last week by Dr. Melvyn B. Nathanson, dean of the graduate school of Rutgers University in Newark, NJ. In 1973, Dr. Nathanson, who has written on Soviet dissidents and translated Russian mathematics-related essays, became the first American mathematician to spend a year at Moscow State University under auspices of the International

Research and Exchange Board. He compares the Soviet mathematical "brain drain" to the exodus of scientists from Nazi Germany. In addition to the United States, he said, France and Israel are major beneficiaries of the Soviet exodus.

'Something of a Mystery'

Why the Russians, who are known to put great stress on mathematics teaching, have let so many leading mathematicians leave is "something of a mystery," Dr.

Also, he said, "they don't seem to put any great value on people who just work in the general field of mathematics." It would be much more difficult, he said, for computer scientists and engineers to emigrate. Mathematicians are less likely to have been employed by enterprises "that worry the So-

Giovanni Spadolini

viets with their obsession about se-curity."

By Soviet standards, many who emigrate have held insignificant jobs, Dr. Nathanson said. He the State University of New York termed it incongruous that the at Stony Brook; Eugene Dynkin at Russians spend so much energy in Cornell; and Ilya Piatetskii-Shapimathematics and yet do relatively little to place them in important

The influx of Soviet mathematicians into the United States, Dr. Nathanson said, comes at an opportune time. The supply of mathematicians with doctorates is in serious decline. Only 350 Ph.D.s. in pure mathematics were awarded last year. While even good mathematicians were unable to find jobs in the mid-1970s, he noted, a serious shortage of mathematicians has now made it difficult for many small colleges to

find mathematics teachers. Soviet mathematicians who have moved into important positions here include David Kazhdan at Harvard; Victor Kac at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Boris Moishezon and Gregory Chudnovsky at Columbia; Boris

Iranian Baha'i Leaders Reportedly Executed

TORONTO - Five leaders of the Baha'i faith in Iran have been executed and three more are believed dead, according to the

group's Canadian office.

All eight, members of the religion's Iranian national spiritual assembly, were arrested about two weeks ago, Douglas Martin, secre-tary of the Baha'i national assembly in Canada, said Monday. The accusation followed charges that the Islamic fundamentalist govern-

Weisfeiler and Leonid Vaserstein at Pennsylvania State University; Igor Dolgachev at the University of Michigan; Mikhael Gromov at

Too Narrowly Trained

Dr. Nathanson believes that many American mathematicians are too narrowly trained in pure mathematics and that the broader experience of the Soviet emigrés in both pure and applied mathemat-ics makes them a particularly valu-

able resource. For the moment, he feels, the Soviet Union may not suffer too much from this brain drain. In the short run, he says, "You don't need a great many mathematicians; but in the long run, progress may be retarded."

Dr. Nathanson recalls weekly mathematics seminars in Moscow attended by young mathematicians "who didn't have the right stamp in their passports to be allowed to work in the capital." He compared them to the underground artistic community. Many were very good mathematicians, he said, but they had no standing within the official mathematics community. Those, he said, are people who try to emigrate and, if they come to the United States, whisk through the

Ph.D. requirements and get jobs.
Until recently, Dr. Nathanson concluded, he judged the United States and the Soviet Union about equal in the quality of high-level mathematics. At present, he said, the United States is probably "a bit stronger." Since a considerable percentage of the Soviet Union's mathematicians have been Jewish, he said, the policy of impeding their study and employment has begun to hurt that country's math-

Stockman Fights to Regain Authority

technician, the chief scorekeeper

and the chief political analyst," ac-cording to an admiring administra-

tion official who is working with

Mr. Stockman on the new budget.
"He has regained the leadership in

But other sources report that appeals from Cabinet members

seeking to preserve programs Mr. Stockman wants to cut are "more vigorous because of Dave's weak-

ness after the Atlantic article," as

one of them put it. And although Mr. Stockman and his staff have

been emphasizing the need for continued and painful austerity, the president and his political

aides have simultaneously tried to

reassure mayors, governors and moderate Republicans in Congress

that the new budget will not be too

In the bargaining so far, Mr. Stockman has played the Scrooge bent on disciplining the spenders. Initially the budget director proposed harsh limits on most pro-

Farm Decline

Halted in U.S.,

Report Asserts

WASHINGTON - The

number of farms in the United

States rose this year for the first

time since the Great Depres-sion, ending a sharp decline in the number of farms during the

An Agriculture Department report released Monday said

the number of farms rose 0.3 percent in 1981 to 2,436,000. The peak was 6.8 unilion farms in 1935, when the last increase

The nationwide migration

The nationwide migration

from farms to cities and sub-urbs pulled down farm num-bers to 5.6 million by 1950 and 2.9 million by 1970, while the remaining farms got bigger. The low was 2,428,000 farms in

from farms to cities and sub-urbs pulled down farm num-

past 45 years.

bee last increase

was recorded.

the budget process."

By Robert G. Kaiser

storm over his indiscreet remarks in The Atlantic magazine, Mr. Stockman is now immersed in the fiscal 1983 budget, working to restore both his credibility and his

position markedly during the past month, according to sources in Congress and the administration. He played the central role for the

White House in congressional ne-

Reagan Plans Shake-Up of Parole Board

By Ronald J. Ostrow

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, moving toward a harder line against violent criminals and against second-guessing by judges, has begun replacing the Democratic appointees on the U.S. Parole Commission

Parole Commission.
The move, it was learned Monday, is a break with the past practice of replacing commissioners only when their six-year terms ran out or they resigned.
However, Justice Department

officials expect O.J. Keller Jr., the first of the six Democratic ap-pointees on the nine-member commission slated to go, to bring suit

challenging his removal.

Mr. Keller, who could not be reached for comment, was to have served until July, 1984. He has been told that the Justice Department recommended to President Reagan that he be replaced on Jan. 15, but allowed to remain two additional months as a consultant.

Effecting Changes

"The present Parole Commission has a different philosophy than the Reagan administration," said Rudolph W. Giuliani, associate attorney general, who has general supervisory authority over the commission. "Part of the process of election is to have the president effect changes deep down" within nment, he said

Mr. Giuliani said the commis sion's guidelines, under which it decides whether to release prisoners on parole, "are heavily weighted against parole eligibility for white-collar offenders." He added, Too often, they treat heroin and income-tax offenders as if they committed the same crime."

The decision to recommend re-placement of the Democratic appointees was made on the strength of an opinion last August by the Justice Department's office of legal counsel that President Reagan has the power to do so under the Constitution and the statute establishing the commission.

Mr. Giuliani said the "most dramatic" example of the commismatic example of the commis-sion's second-guessing of sentences handed down by judges came in the recent case of former Gov. Marvin Mandel of Maryland.

The commission had refused to release Mr. Mandel the same time it did three co-defendants, meaning Mr. Mandel was faced with serving his full time while the others were freed. In this case, Mr. Gi-uliani noted, President Reagan commuted the sentence. Mr. Mandel is a Democrat.

Mr. Keller would be replaced on the commission by Benjamin Baer, who was recently confirmed by the Senate. Other Democratic appointees slated to be replaced when successors are found are Benjamin J Malcolm in Washington; Cecil C. McCall in Atlanta; Robert D. Vincent in Dallas; Audrey A. Kaslow in Burlingame, Calif.; and Richart T. Mulcrone in Kansas City, Mo.

wear head kerchiefs except during Koranic courses. They will also be

barred from wearing jeans, dresses above the knees and "excessive"

make students were ordered to go to school with their heads uncovered. Skullcaps had previously been banned but had begin to

The purpose of the regulations is

to achieve "unity, togetherness, conformity and order in clothing suitable for Ataturk's revolution

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The David Stockman sensation is now old news, and the Reagan administra-tion's budget director would like to

keep it that way. Having survived the initial

For a moment last month, Mr. Stockman's closest friends in Washington thought he was finished as the administration's chief budget cutter. But Mr. Stockman hung on, and seems destined now to remain in office at least until the spring — that is, until the fiscal 1983 budget has been presented to

Congress.
Whether Mr. Stockman can ever regain the stature he enjoyed dur-ing the first 10 months of the administration is a subject of ceaseless speculation on Capitol Hill and inside the Office of Management and Budget.

Position Improved

Mr. Stockman has improved his

gotiations over the continuing res-olution that will set the limits on government spending for most of this fiscal year — and key Republiappeals process the Cabinet has reportedly won many concessions. This is the ritualistic trench warcans said he played it well.

Now Mr. Stockman is in charge
of preparing a new budget — the
first that will be entirely Mr.

Reagan's, and also the one that fare of the budget season. The administration avoided it in the unu-sual atmosphere of last winter, but a year later the budget-cutting crusade has slowed, and traditionwill be at issue in the 1982 congressional elections. "He is the chief

reappeared. Unrealistic Estimates

With the Congressional Budget Office now reportedly preparing an economic forecast with a \$210billion deficit for fiscal 1984, some of the opinions Mr. Stockman expressed in The Atlantic are looking better and better, according to the budget director's friends.
Since the article appeared, the

dministration has more candidly admitted that its optimistic deficit estimates were unrealistic. Now senior Republicans on Capitol Hill say it is important for the White House to produce an honest budget this time or the administration's credibility will be wiped out. "If he Stockmanizes the num-

bers again, he'll be in serious trou-ble," a senior Republican aide in the Senate observed last week. His use of that personalized verb sug-gests the credibility problem that Mr. Stockman now has on Capitol 14iil

But the budget director also has

of it from people who were not supporters before the Atlantic

flap.

For example, Sen. Mark O. Hatfield. Republican of Oregon, chair-man of the Senate Appropriations Committee, is now firmly in his corner. According to a Hatfield aide, the senator has felt since the article appeared that Mr. Stock-man "is being persecuted for being honest." Sen. Hatfield wants him

So does Rep. Jim Leach of Iowa, a leading Republican moderate who has not embraced the entire Reagan economic program. Rep. Leach has publicly urged the White House to keep Mr. Stock-man on. "The longer he's kept there," Rep. Leach observed with satisfaction last week, "the harder it's going to be for the White House to shift gears."

\$30 Billion in Budget Cuts

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Reagan has decided to seek more than \$30 billion in budget cuts for 1983, and his opposition to tax increases seems to be wan-ing as his advisers press to keep the deficit under \$100 billion. According to administration sources, the proposed cuts — which would affect numerous domestic programs that aid the poor

Both these options have the backing of Mr. Reagan's senior economic advisers, but the presi-



David A. Stockman

-will be submitted to Congress in

early February.

Even if Congress were to approve all the new cuts, the projected deficit for 1983 would still be more than \$100 billion unless President Reagan proposes new tax measures or a cut in his mili-tary budget, according to the ad-ministration sources.

White House Starts 'Issues Lunch'

By Lee Lescaze

Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES - President Reagan and his senior advisers have instituted a weekly Monday

"issues luncheon" to coordinate
White House policy-making.
The Monday lunches were started about a month ago as a forum
for discussions of the current status of policy issues, particularly those on which the president faces a decision during the week, accord-

ing to participants.

The luncheons help prepare Mr.

Reagan each week, but they are not simply briefings for the president, one White House official

Although they are an opportuni-ty for senior White House advisers to update Mr. Reagan on various issues, this official said, the sessions also enable him to outline his thinking on current issues. The luncheons are the only fixed

time on the president's weekly schedule when the whole array of current issues is on the agenda be-The luncheons are intended to include issues that need presiden-

tial attention in the near future, but they are not decision-making

meetings. Decisions are reached after meetings of the Cabinet or its subgroups called Cabinet councils. In their assessments of the administration's first year, the president and his advisers have stressed

that they are pleased with the way Cabinet government has worked. The full Cabinet met 20 times this year, and Mr. Reagan said in a recent interview, "We are going to continue with that system of government." The president is fond of comparing the system to a corpo-rate board of directors, the difference being that "we don't take a

Mr. Reagan describes his Cabinet government system in these terms: "When I have heard enough to make a decision, I know that I have to make a decision.

France Names Cuba Envoy

The Associated Press PARIS — Pierre Decamps, 53 was named France's ambassador to Cuba on Tuesday, replacing Pierre-Henri Renard, Mr. Decamps had been ambassador to Dahomey. He headed French aid missions in Cameroon from 1972 to 1976 and in the Malagasy Republic from 1976 to 1978

The Monday lunches, however, are an attempt to organize better the president's approach to issues make sure that various senior White House advisers know the range of issues confronting Mr.

The lunches are attended by Vice President Bush and Mr. Reagan's three top advisers — Ed-win Meese 3d, the presidential counselor; James A. Baker 3d, the chief of staff; and Michael K. Deaver, the deputy chief of staff.

Other regular participants are presidential assistants Richard G. Darman and Craig L. Fuller: the White House communications director, David R. Gergen; the domestic policy adviser, Martin Anderson; and the acting national security adviser, Adm. James W. Nance.

There was no issues lunch Monday because the president is vacationing in California. He traveled by helicopter Monday morning from Los Angeles to his ranch in the mountains above Santa Barba-ra for a day outdoors before returning to his Los Angeles hotel suite for dinner with his wife and other family members.

Newsweeks review of 81

Who's threatening World peace? Who's behind the Middle East crisis? Who was who at that Wedding?



Newsweek's Review of 1981 takes all the major happenings of an eventful year and presents them in an authoritative but compact form.

On-the-spot reporters from around the world give you the inside information.

In Newsweek's special issue, we tell you what really happened because we were there.

'You miss nothing in Newsweek.

Ban on Kerchiefs Angers Moslems in Turkey "There's the risk that the ban on scarves will alienate some of the traditionalists who originally sup-By Marvine Howe from the council. New York Tunca Service According to regulations announced Dec. 7, female students and teachers will be forbidden to

Turkish editor said.

Many assembly members pro-tested against the speech by bang-ing on their desks, and one deputy urged his colleagues to defend Ata-turk's republic from such a threat.

school at the Mediterranean port of Mersin to protest the ban. Three students accused of instigating the boycott were said to have been derained by security forces.

Moslem countries in separating reing women equal rights with men, something not provided for under

of their Islamic neighbors.

Nevertheless, the Islamic revival that has swept the area and reached its peak in the Iranian revolution was also felt in Turkey. There has been a noticeable in-crease in attendance at mosques. More young men appeared in schools and at-work wearing the traditional Islamic beard, and women donned the head kerchiefs and other clothes that have be-come the symbol of Islamic regen-

tried to ban head kerchiefs a year ago, according to a report in the weekly magazine Yanki, or Echo. But the Religious Affairs Supreme Council refused, saying: "It is necessary to cover the heads of girls. It is not permissible to take off

government went ahead with the

The ministry delayed action until this month, when it again appealed to the Religious Affairs Supreme Council. Although the appeal was reported in the press, the

Prices Are Rising ANKARA (AP) -- The governgovernment said the increases were

ANKARA — Turkey's military rulers, in a move to curb the revi-val of Islamic fundamentalism. have imposed a ban on the wearing of head kerchiefs by female students and teachers in schools. The result has been a conflict

between Turkey's military rulers.

who seized power in September, 1980, and traditionalists in this

largely Moslem nation of 45 mil-The move Dec. 7 was not nearly so dramatic as the ban on the veil and the fez by Kemal Ataturk in the mid-1920s, but it was in the Same spirit

Leftists have generally approved the ban as a logical step in efforts to turn Turkey into a modern, sec-ular nation. Conservatives have been openly critical of what they describe as an action against the

Supporters Are Uneasy

Supporters of the junta and its goal of restoring order said they were uneasy with the ban because

it came at a time when the regime

was facing criticism from many di-

ported the generals," a prominent

The dispute broke into the open The dispute broke into the open in the Consultative Assembly when a deputy made an impassioned speech criticizing the ban. "The state can be secular," the deputy said, "the republic can be secular, but you cannot expect an individual or a religion to be secular. According to our religion, it is obligatory to cover the heads, and it is God's order."

Many assembly members pro-

It was later reported that female students boycotted classes at a

Since Ataturk's revolution, Turkey has been a leader among ligion from government and in giv-

more secular attitudes than some

The Education Ministry first

ment on Tuesday increased the prices of gasoline and other petro-leum products for the fifth time this year. A gallon of gasoline, which cost \$1.40 in January, will now sell for \$2.10 in Ankara. The necessary because of the decline of the value of the Turkish lira in re-

Wednesday, December 30, 1981 •

Washington's Polish Question ...

The junta in Warsaw now suggests that the economic restrictions on Poland imposed by President Reagan, far from inducing the regime to liberalize, will lead to greater hardship and unrest and an extension of martial law and will force Poland to turn even more away from the West and toward Moscow. This is being said "privately" to Western correspondents and allowed to pass out of the country uncensored. It amounts to a deliberate effort to influence the continuing American debate over whether, in dealing with Communist governments, it is better to deal cards of accommodation to the local "doves" or, by being tough, to show the local "hawks" that their hard line doesn't pay.

It is an unending and perhaps an unendable argument. The circumstances are always different. What is necessary now, however, is to deal with the existing Polish circumstances. As long as the Jaruzelski government's hold and style remain to an extent uncertain, it makes sense to give the regime an incentive to take the more moderate path. That might not work everywhere. It might not make the difference in Poland. But certainly Americans should not be intimidated by a contention - the contention that American pressure will merely strengthen Warsaw's hawks — that is at best dubious and at worst phony. To become Gen. Jaruzelski's unquestioning quartermaster will not do.

Naturally, Poland's military rulers, and their Soviet patrons. are distressed by sanctions. They would prefer to have the United States help rebuild Socialism Soviet-style in Warsaw. They are playing, as well, to the strong American feeling and constituency for offering humanitarian aid. President Reagan is permitting private groups to continue shipping food to the "suffering Polish people," even as official shipments are suspended pending "absolute assurances ... that every

bit of food provided by America goes to the Polish people — not to their oppressors."

The passage of time and the spectacle of distress in Poland may yet erode that distinction. It is in any event somewhat artificial. Food given to good people makes it easier for a bad government to rule them; food withheld from a bad government leaves good people hungry. But the principle of keeping faith with the Polish people is sound, even if its application is inevitably ragged. That is where the focus must be kept.

Sovereign governments do not casually allow foreigners to monitor distribution of food through humanitarian channels, let alone through commercial ones. Just as the Soviets said when the Hoover relief mission was organized 60 years ago, the Poles will say now that the United States wishes to use food as a political lever. But there should be no apologizing for an honest intent to restore, in this critical period, some measure of Polish democracy and reform. The Polish government's intent to use food - American food — as a tool of its own is not only politi-

The Polish authorities are preparing the ground to blame the United States, if it continues to impose conditions on food deliveries and other economic transactions, for Poland's distress. This is a lie. Poland's distress, economic and political, has a big red label on it: "Made in Moscow." The Polish people indicated, by joining and supporting Solidarity, that they understand that perfectly.

The steps the junta has taken to paralyze Solidarity have gone far to paralyze the economy. The Polish government cannot maintain this degree of repression indefinitely, unless it is prepared to let the whole country collapse. It should not be the United States that lets the Warsaw authorities off the hook. THE WASHINGTON POST.

And Warsaw's Food Question

Poland's military government announces that it will welcome the new year with reductions in the meat and butter rations. That decision has deep and ominous implications, in a country whose recent history can be written in terms of its food supply.

The availability of food of high quality, especially meat, has acquired enormous significance in Poland as the crucial indicator of the standard of living, national well-being, and progress in general. The point is made in a useful study of Eastern European agriculture by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which adds: One reason for this is the shortage of alternative consumer goods and services like housing, tourism, motor cars and other consumer durables." Another reason is the sharp and rather recent memory of starvation on a scale that the United States, fortunately, has never experienced. Still another reason is the pervasive suspicion that the government plays with the food supply for its own political purposes. To most Poles, the food in the stores and on the table is the single most reliable indicator not only of the government's

intentions, but of its basic competence. The 1970 uprising against the government began with an increase in food prices. Thereafter, for several years, food production and consumption rose extraordinarily rapidly. The episode seems to demonstrate, to many Poles, that if you kicked the machine it would run faster. But then the rise stopped, in the middle 1970s. There was another popular rebellion in 1976, but that time nothing improved. The government had got itself into a genuinely ugly dilemma. It had let food prices get too low, in its efforts to placate its people, and it was trying to increase production by Socializing more farms. Socialization was, as usual, having the opposite effect. The

government had begun to run intolerable deficits, buying food and feed from the West. Finally, in the summer of 1980, a desperate government tried to raise the price of meat. The resulting explosion made Solidarity a major force in the country. Now, a year and a half later, having suppressed Solidarity by force, the military government is going to try to cut the consumption of meat the other way, by shortening the ration.

Farmers with more than the tiniest holdings will get no ration at all. The government's intention is apparently to suggest to the cities that the whole disaster is to be blamed on farmers' hoarding. Two-thirds of Poland's agricultural land remains in the hands of private farmers, who are now being set up again in the familiar role of enemies of the people. The effect of this tactic is likely to be more hoarding, both on the farm and in the city, followed by further declines in farm production. Within the past two weeks, the military

government has greatly strengthened public suspicions that the food supply is being manipulated for political purposes. Throughout the autumn, as lines at the grocery stores got longer, there was a lot of muttering that the regime was deliberately withholding supplies in the hope that people would blame Solidarity and turn against it. Immediately after the declaration of martial law, the government flooded the stores with delicacies that had not been seen there for a long time. With that gesture, it retroactively confirmed the earlier charges. That episode will make it difficult, when sausage gets scarcer than ever next month, to persuade Polish working people that it's the farmers who are responsible, and not the generals.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bold Start in the Caribbean

Secretary Haig can always get a headline when he growls at Cuba or Nicaragua, but he has won little more than a yawn with his program for Caribbean development. In proposing favored treatment for a single region, he is looking beyond the guerrilla skirmishes of the day to preventing blazes a decade hence, and that rates more than a yawn. Much depends on the details, still to come, but in the meantime it appears to be a genuinely bold

Giving the Caribbean countries trade and investment preferences has an obvious attraction. It would require only a modest appropriation, since it relies mostly on privatesector revenues to spur development among 22 million people in 31 countries.

It is thus consistent with President Reagan's stress on self-help and free-market discipline. By creating more jobs in a stricken

region, it could also retard illegal migration

to the United States.

But there is a big drawback. One-way freetrade arrangements and tax-sparing plans could give the Caribbean countries a competitive export edge over Brazil, Mexico and, closer to home, Puerto Rico. On the American mainland, those likely to be hurt include sugar growers and textile manufacturers, interests that will cry loudly about sacrificing American jobs to cheaper Caribbean labor.

To be sure, the United States has a security interest in regional stability, a consumer interest in brisker competition and a moral interest in countering poverty. But merely stating these truisms won't get a Caribbean program through Congress. It will take vigorous lobbying and presidential eloquence togive the administration's diplomacy a realistic development seature.

THE NEW YORK TIMES....

Dec. 30: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Mailis Agreement

TEHRAN - Of a sudden, the whole difficulty with the Majlis, the Persian Parliament, has been solved practically. An agreement was come to this afternoon on the following general lines: The Valiahd, or Crown Prince, has the power to dissolve the Majlis, but engages not to do so for two years. He gives over the entire control of the Budget to the Majlis. The Senate may make suggestions in reference to the Budget, but cannot enforce them. Then came the discussion of a knotty point regarding the Senate. The Valiahd asked the Majlis to let him have five more members. The Majtis agreed to his wish, namely, that there should be 30 Senators representing the government and 30 for the people.

1931: U.S. Murder Rates

NEW ORLEANS - The United States was pronounced the most murderous country in the world in a communication to the Society for the Advancement Of Science. With statistics showing murder rates for 31 cities of the United States, Prof. Keith Barnhart of Birmingham Southern College declared that this rate was 19times that of England and Wales together in 1929, and considerably higher than than shown by any other country. Prof. Barnhart also disclosed figures showing that none of the 10 largest American cities led in murder, the places of honor going to Southern cities. Chicago, he said. ranked 40 and New York 47th in murder cities. while Memphis led with 58.8 murders per 100,000 of the population.

Poland: A Coup That Solved Nothing

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The coup d'etat in Poland has left everyone in a worse condition than before including the Soviet Union. the Polish military leaders and the Polish Communist Party, if a Communist Party of consequence can be said still to exist in Poland. The coup has solved nothing. It temporizes with the inevitable. The protests of the Western

powers have at the same time been shown to be empty. In the past, they have drawn together when the Soviet Union has dem-onstrated its capacity for ruthless action. They have not done so this time because they find nothing credible to do. As matters presently stand, the NATO countries have no serious influ-ence upon what the Soviet Union does, or causes to be done, in that zone of Eastern Europe assigned to its influence by the Yalta conference of 1945.

NATO is meant to defend the West, not the East. But the countries actively threatened by the Soviet Union are its nominal allies, not its formal enemies. NATO is irrelevant to this affair. Such is the disagreeable truth which lies behind all that has not been done by the Western allies since Sunday, the 13th of De-

Yet something important has changed since the last time the Soviet Union caused one of its allies to be invaded. The suppression of the Czechoslovak "spring" in 1968 seemed to demonstrate the permanence of the East-West division in Europe, and thus to provide a paradoxical proof of the stability of the postwar system. There were many in the West who found this reassuring, meriting a cer-tain complaisance in ratifying that invasion — to keep the peace, they would have ex-

The Polish affair has shown the contrary, that no lasting stability exists in Eastern Europe. No matter what the Soviet Un-ion now does, its problems are not solved and buried. The outlook for the future is of recurrent trouble, an irregularly, but ominously, worsening situation. What intelligent Soviet official can today believe that his

government will not have to face



this Polish problem, or something like it, again in another 5 or 10 years? What intelligent Russian can imagine that a military junta in Poland can produce long-term improvement in the position of the Soviet Union? All that has been proven is that the Polish Army, plus the police. can impose a superficial order in the country. But that even the army is truly reliable has yet to be shown, since its discipline has not seriously been tested. Thus far, the paramilitary security troops have done the dirty work.

It makes a grotesque contrast to what is supposed to happen in a Socialist state. People are sup-posed to believe in the Commu-nist Party's "vanguard role" among the working class. The party is supposed to have earned that role through competence. austerity, service. People are supposed actually to believe that the party is a progressive, indis-pensable, force in their nation's

A Form of Legitimacy

destiny. In the Soviet Union, unhappy as that society may be, there seems little doubt that the Communist Party does possess a form of legitimacy. No one seriously resists it. There has been

no Solidarity movement among Russia's workers, no mass stirrings of opposition, no uprisings against party and secret police. The Russian people may not love their government, but no foreign country has imposed it upon them. They put it in by a revolution, and they could put it out. It is the result of their own choice, for better or for worse. For 70 years they have tolerated it, and they have cooperated in imposing its rule upon their neighboring countries — where

it has earned no legitimacy at all. In Poland today, as in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, a repre-sentative system of government, more or less like the governments of the West, would in-stantly be installed if the military forces of the Soviet Union were not there to prevent it.

This illegitimacy of the Communist governments of Eastern Europe provides a permanent source of insecurity to the Soviet Union itself, more threatening to its real well-being, it may be, than either NATO or China's hostility. What security can Russians have when their ostensible allies, upon whom their military defense intimately depends, spontaneously prefer their ene-

For example, while military de-

more reliable chips with greater

storage capacity, and are threaten-

ing to dominate the civilian side of

this industry by the end of the dec-

ade. If the defense market contin-

most sophisticated and expensive

applications of technology, even

But for Western Europe, the West's evident moral and political ascendancy over the Soviet Union has proven a source of discord because there is no agreement on how to translate it

into action. Yalta handed Eastern Europe over to the Soviet Union. At the time, there seemed no good al-ternative. The West conceded Europe's division at the time of the Hungarian Revolution in 1956. The Helsinki Treaty in 1975 ratified it. Nothing serious has ever been done to explore ways by which this arrangement, which has ceased to provide se-curity to either East or West, might peacefully be changed.

So now, in Western Europe, the allies drift away from the United States because they see nothing useful to do about Poland, and because they have lost confidence in American judg-ment. Washington, correspond-ingly, is increasingly estranged from Europe, turning toward unilateral policies. Wrapped in private indignations, thwarted by a division of Europe that is the legacy of the war, led by unimaginative men, Europeans and Americans sleepwalk into 1982, into danger.

Economic Risks in Reagan Military Buildup

TEW YORK — As President Reagan constructs the fiscal 1983 budget, he should be aware that the administration's military

buildup will severely damage the economy for decades. Many critics have discussed the short-term problems of increased spending on arms, such as production bottlenecks in defense industries and large-scale federal borrowing to finance militarization. But these factors pale in comparison to the long-term damage inflicted by the decline in capital investment and the misdirection of technological growth that accompanies higher military spending.

Economists have long warned that if limited resources of capital and labor are used for "guns," fewer will be available to produce "butter." Today, diversion of capital and labor to production of weapons sacrifices opportunities to strengthen civilian industry. This economic logic has empirical sup-

The Council on Economic Priorities, in an ongoing study that compares the performances of 13 major industrialized countries over the last two decades, finds that countries that spent a smaller average share of national economic output on the military generally experienced faster growth, greater investment and higher productivity. The United States and other countries that carried a heavier military burden showed poorer economic performance.

Our study showed that the United States and Britain, the countries with the largest defense burdens, have the most seriously stagnating economies. Japan, Austria and Canada had the lowest defense burdens and much stronger economies. Other countries in the middle - West Germany, Belgium, Sweden - each have a smaller defense burden and more effective economic performance than the United States and Britain.

We also found that Americans cannot blame social spending or high wages for poor economic per-formance. Of the 13 countries studied, the United States, over the last 20 years, had the third-lowest level of government spending for civilian purposes as a share of the gross national product. The average level of compensation per hour worked by manufacturing employ-ees put America right in the middle of our list of countries.

Poor Record

Military spokesmen frequently claim that spending for arms stimulates capital expenditures. Our statistical results indicate, however, that higher defense spending comes at the expense of new investment. Production of arms shifts key human resources, such as scientists and engineers, as well as scarce materials, factories and financing away from civilian pursuits. This shift reduces innovation and investment in civilian technology, which stifles economic growth and reduces the growth in productivity for the economy as a

Many, including Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, contend that increased military spending will result in civilian spin-offs. While in the past, miliary research and development

By Robert De Grasse Jr. and David Gold helped create technologies like the needs increasingly emphasize high

jet engine and micro-electronics, two problems increasingly plague performance irrespective of cost, making defense technology inap-propriate for commercial applicadefense-related innovations. First, America's record in trans-

lating military advances into competitive civilian products has been especially poor in the past decade. For example, while solid-state circuits were an innovation financed who successfully used them to decrease the cost of television sets. stereos and videotape recorders. And, although the civilian aerospace industry was heavily supported by our military know-how, the American dominance of that industry is disappearing. With Lockheed and perhaps McDonnell Douglas halting production of civilian airliners, soon only Boeing will remain to challenge Europe's

fewer military innovations will prove useful in civilian life. More disturbing still, sophisticated military technology may not even result in effective weapons. The Pentagon's new generation of Airbus Industrie. Second, the military's technical

weapons has come under increasing criticism for high cost, poor performance and low reliability. Thus, the increasing burden being imposed on the economy may not

even buy greater military security. Other factors like higher energy mands are pushing American de-velopment of computer chips in the direction of still higher speeds costs and myopic management have also contributed to poor ecoat higher cost, Japanese manufacnomic performance. But there can be little doubt that galloping spending on arms will damage prospects for long-term economic growth. While President Reagan's military buildup may revitalize the arms industry, that is a far cry ues to handsomely reward only the from re-industrializing America.

Robert De Grasse Jr. directs the Council on Economic Priorities "zero-based military budget project." David Gold directs the council's military research. This article was written for The New York

Graphic Gore as the Nightly News

By Herbert London Poppins should read fairy tales on

NEW YORK — We live in the era of news-media overkill. It isn't enough to acknowledge the ubiquity of barbarism; we are forced to see it in color. Local U.S. television news assaults our sensibilities with graphic details of incineration, rape, infanticide, gruesome murders and every horror that the well-developed imagination of a masochist can conceive.

It isn't that these events do not occur. Everyone living in New York City and every other city is aware of them. The issue is not whether these stories are news -technically, whatever occurs is news — but whether they are

newsworthy. I am not arguing here for censorship, albeit any concern for human decency ultimately involves some limits on what television allows us to observe. What I am de-manding is tastefulness.

No Justification

Admittedly, that word lacks precision. But it isn't hard to under-stand. Showing an infant that had been put into an oven by a demented mother is not tasteful. There is simply no justification for such pictures. There is probably no justification for such a news story. Hearing about such crimes doesn't make us more knowledgeable about or sensitive to this issue; it simply creates anxiety and fear. Moreover, this is anxiety and fear that have no appropriate outlets. What are we supposed to do about the violence around us? What can

Since most of these news programs appear on the screen imme-diately before we go to sleep, one wonders what purpose can possi-bly be served by this rundown of hideous tales.

In the 19th century, some smaller newspapers were printed with prescribed scheduling in the television age, news stories will be found whether there are any or not. The result is gore on a scale that would be shocking on the now-defunct series "Starsky and

Before readers conclude that I am a devotee of the Moral Majority or a Pollvanna who thinks Mary wait to read about the news in the

the air before we go to bed, let me disabuse them of these notions. I am not opposed to hard-hitting news stories that deal with important issues, including crime. What I do oppose are gratuitous details that add nothing to the story ex-cept shock value, or stories that are better left off the air because their effect is so pernicious and their

Voltaire argued very effectively that truth would emerge in an atmosphere where the free exchange of ideas is possible. Generally speaking, I adhere to this position. However, television news does not always represent the free exchange of ideas. It is a battleground for ratings in which a Gresham's Law of news prevails. Shocking stories tend to drive edifying news out of circulation.

Needless to say, this isn't always the case. Networks usually are circumspect about their news programming. The egregious offenders are at the local level, where news directors play the rating game or don't play at all.
You might say, "If these news shows offend you, turn them off."
My reply is, I can and do. But if I

want to get the late weather report, the final sports results and local news on whether a strike has been settled or what subsidy Albany will provide for the subway sys-tem, where do I turn? Should I forget about these matters? Should I dial the telephone for the sports resuits and the weather report, and

morning paper? That is certainly possible.

But why should I be in the position of doing so? It seems to me that a news program has an obligation to report the news with a fair degree of accuracy and on stories that are unquestionably newsworthy. It also seems to me that I can induce my own nightmares without the assistance of the

late-evening news. I realize that this concern won't translate into a popular move-ment. I am also sufficiently callous to realize that shocking stories may attract some viewers. However, I have enough idealism left to believe that civilized news might have a modestly uplifting effect on the viewing audience.

A station that produces such news might have surprisingly high ratings, might perform a real public service and might be an antidote to the horrors on competing channels. But even if none of this happens, I can assure the courageous news producer that he will have one viewer who will steadfastly watch his program.

Herbert London is dean of New York University's Gallatin Division, which conducts experimental pro-grams in education. He is co-author (with Albert Weeks) of the book "Myths That Rule America," which was made into a television series. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

_Letters

Mideast 'Roles'

The Washington Post's editorial "Talk After the Theater" (Dec. 14) is undoubtedly the most cynical form of mystification I have ever come across to date, unless, of course, the editorialist had particularly in mind the "Théâtre de l'Absurde." To assert that the occupying Israeli forces have been trapped into violence by the Palestinians amounts in my view to nothing less than to claim that the poor Nazi forces were provoked by the French Resistance into organine rrench resistance into organ-izing mass deportations and execu-tions and that in so doing they were "playing perfectly the role" assigned to them, to quote the edi-torial's words justifying Israeli coercive measures in the occupied

territories. No, military occupation is no theatrical role. It is simply an institution, an establishment and should be judged as such no matter who is occupying and who is being occupied.
ALFATIH L HAMAD.

Japan and Israel

George Will, in his Dec. 7 column, errs greatly in equating the aggressive ruthless, warrior nation that was Japan in 1941 with the modern state of Israel, a nation besieged on all sides by proponents of a holy war against its very exis-

JUDITH HEBER. Helsingborg, Sweden.

Peace Movement

In contradistinction to the confusion of thought on the part of many International Herald Tribune columnists and contributors is a brief, clear evaluation of the West European peace movement which appeared in a news dispatch in the Tribune's Dec. 2 issue.

French Secretary of State for Defense Georges Lemoine was quoted as saying: "Supporters of the peace movement in Western Europe who have been demanding cancellation of new medium-range missiles on the Continent were reacting irrationally against weap-ons intended to protect them." K.H. HECHT.

Scourge of Florida

Sandy Hicks and Julia Morton have been barking up the wrong

The pink peppercorns are not the red berries of Schimus terebinth-ifolius, but the pink berries of Schimus molle, its cousin.

The fruit of the Brazilian pepper the scourge of Florida — does not enter the dishes of any nouvelle cuisine, and rightly so. The fruit of the so-called "pepper tree," an ornamental and spreading tree grown everywhere in the tropics and subtropics, has never been said to be poisonous. Many peo-ple, including youngsters, have chewed those dry pink berries

without harmful results. The poison ivy fainily of plants contains many dangerous species; mangues and cashews, however, are members of that family, and even a shrub of the Rhus group, very close to poison ivy, provides the Iranians with "sumach,' their favorite condiment.
DR. J.O. CRANDJOUAN.

Creationism

The creeoing strength of the creationist movement in the United States is a very frightening

To call the Biblical story of creation a science is to completely disregard the irrefutable geological and paleontological evidence supporting the evoutionary process. Teaching the fairy tale of Noah's Ark as a scientific fact can be equated to introducing the stork's roll in childbirth in Advanced Bi-

ology.

Modern history has many examples of how religious "fundamenlalists" gain control of unsuspecting masses. Let us have no more Jim Joneses or Ayatollah Kho-

EDWARD DORSON. Birkerod, Denmark

Jobs and Welfare

In his article, "Big Spenders Still Reign on Capitol Hill" (Dec. 11), Thomas Sowell puts forth the proposition that welfare appropriations would be better spent if they went directly to the poor instead of into the pockets of the bureaucrats. I have no argument with this thesis, but in citing some faulty figures he has damaged his

case. Mr. Sowell states that "Michael Novak has calculated that every black teen-ager in America could be employed 40 hours a week, year-round, for less that onefourth the cost of the CETA [Comprehensive Education and Training Act]." Wrong. If one charitably assumes that Mr. Novak's careless statement applies only to those black teen-agers between the ages black teen-agers between the ages of 17-19, the overall number would be in the neighborhood of 1.7 million persons. If all were employed at the minumum wage, their total earnings for a year would be nearly \$12 billion. By contrast, the CETA appropriation was somewhat less than \$5 billion in 1981.

HARRISON B. SHERWOOD.

Herald-Tibune

John Hay Whitney

Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Co-Chairmen

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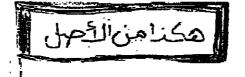
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Losmetic Approach Based on Kabuki Makeup

By Hebe Dorsey

OKYO — Kabuki makeup, expressively outlining features red and black on a stark white ekground, is eagerly being stud-i by a number of top Western akeup artists. One reason is that panese are experts in using akeup for expressing human notions, as they do in Kabuki ama. A second reason is their ibile, individual way of mixing eir own colors, instead of using hat comes in a box.

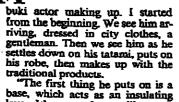
The makeup artist who probably at reconciles East and West is a)-year-old Parisian, Serge Lutens. n intense perfectionist and true, his own ideas, Lutens says that hen he created Christian Dior's osmetics line in 1968 he was influaced by Kabuki makeup.

"I was already into white," he ild in a recent interview. "I startd white makeup 15 years ago, then I was working for Vogue and ther glossies. People thought I as mad. Colleagues used to kid as: Lutens and his dead women. ey said."

Twelve years later, he moved ver to the Japanese cosmerics ompany Shiseido, with 565 lines and 130 researchers. Besides being 1 charge of Shiseido's two interna ional cosmetics lines (for which be reates colors twice a year) plus bree perfumes, Lutens oversees it dvertising campaign. His most triking contribution so far is a oster with a red sun topped by a wooming and very white lady, of whom you only see one languid am and a white masked face.

Lutens himself is quite pale, with large, deep-green and inquisi-ive eyes. Small and slight, he rears his curly hair tightly pulled nto a little bun.

The Shiseido-Lutens meeting nust be fate, because, as he tells it: Ten years ago, I went to Japan and did a picture story on a Ka-



base, which acts as an insulating layer. It's a sort of paste, like a soft wax, that blots out every expression, every line on the face, as well as the skin texture and the eyebrows. After spreading this wax all over, he paints himself with big brushes dipped into a mixture of water and white. He puts on several layers, as many as he needs to

Theatrical Textures

"Then he paints on his face according to the character he is playing — women, villains, young girls or whatever. The base is always the same white, then he paints on what he wants to express - evil, gentleness, aggressiveness, the whole range of human emotions." Lutens nbers how impressed he was: "The first time I saw it all, I was in

Lutens loves the textures of the theatrical makeup. "With these materialistic products," he says, "one can render very immaterial impressions. The idea of having a totally white base and painting over it is fantastic: They paint an emotion, they tell a story with their

Lutens was inspired by the handling of colors. "Kabuki is very strong and at the same time, very delicate. For instance, one can put on red and black then all of a sudden add a very pale, delicate blue. It's a study in intensity."

He was also influenced by the way the Japanese use pink. "The Japanese invented anti-cerne [which hides rings under the eyes]," he says, "and unlike most cosmetics companies, do not use white (which makes for worse bags) but pale pink, which works like magic." They also put a touch



Serge Lutens links Eastern and Western makeup styles.

of red at the outer corner of the eyes to create a feeling of vivacity. "Pink for Japanese is the color youth, freshness, the magic color," he said. "They adore cherry trees and pink is their favorite color. If you want to please Japanese,

give them pink." They use very little black, just to outline the eyes. The mouth is very small, like a minuscule cherry. Kabuki makeup, by the way, is also used by geishas and at traditional



"But on the whole," he has to

Lutens was also influenced by the Japanese habit of choosing names that refer to nature. "I only pick names based on nature," he says, "such as leaves, water, wind, moon, snow, night."

There is a great deal of difference, just the same, between Japa-nese and Western makeup. "The eye makeup, of course, is very difrent," he points out. "The skin color too, with the Japanese love of white. There's no way we could sell the Japanese the same makeup bases we sell in France - they would find them too dark. At the end of the summer, Shiseido puts out whitening products for the Japanese market."

Lutens, who keeps at least 200 different Japanese makeup charts at home, says he has been able to transfer some of Kabuki makeup into everyday life. "You can be somebody totally different if you decide to," he says. "You can be charming, mean, seductive — everything you want to be. To charm, you put on makeup with subtle pastel colors. If you want to look strong, you put on very strong reds, very assertive makeup. At other times, you might want to be SUMPTIONS, SO YOU DUT ON SUMPTUons makeup, sumptuous jewelry, glamorous glitter."

admit, "makeup is like life. Most often, one must be polite and use accordingly polite makeup."

A U.S. Critic's Choice of Top Films of '81

By Vincent Canby

New York Times Service
NEW YEAR — In a year that witnesses the release of such dillies as "Endless Love,"
"Just a Gigolo" and "Tarzan the Ape Man," as well as the second attempt in less than 12 months to open "Heaven's Gate" in a nei-ther all-new nor improved form, almost anything else is bound to look good, at least in retrospect. Though 1981 offered lean

ckings, there always seemed to he some films that were disarmingly likable or that were, despite their failures, worth talking, writ-

ing and arguing about.

Among them Richard Lester's "Superman II," which was witty, fun and not so quickly forgettable as "Superman I"; Mel Brooks' low and rude "History of the World, Part Two"; Brian De Palma's movie-obsessed "Blow Out"; Lamont Johnson's "Cattle Annie and Little Britches." with its lovely debut performance by Amanda Phummer; John Carpenter's great-looking "Escape From New York"; Frank Perry's "Mommie Dearest," with Faye Dunaway's ghoulishly affecting performance as Joan Crawford; Robert Alda's nice-guy movie, "Four Seasons"; Robert Al-drich's "All the Marbles," and Michael Wadleigh's stylish thriller, "Wolfen."

Worth Taking Seriously

Worth taking seriously even when they didn't measure up to their aspirations were Rainer Werner Fassbinder's "Lili Mar-leen," a sort of existential Darryl F. Zanuck, 1943, 20th Century-Fox movie musical; "Ragtime," the Milos Forman-Michael Weller adaptation of the E.L. Doctorow novel; John Irvin's "The Dogs of War"; Herbert Ross' "Pennies From Heaven," a Hollywood idea of a Fassbinder movie musical; Daniel Petrie's "Fort Apache — the Bronx";
"Prince of the City," the Sidney
Lumet and Jay Presson Allen drama on the conflicting loyalties of a squealing narcotics detec-tive; and Andrzei Wajda's "Man of Marble" (made in 1977) and "Man of Iron," whose political timeliness overwhelm their impact as cinema

The 10 best films of 1981, in

"Arthur," the first film to be directed and written by Steve Gordon, is a contemporary screwball comedy whose uninhibited high spirits are matched by the performance of Dudley Moore in the title role, as an aged Manhattan sprite who drinks too much and stands to inherit \$750 million if he marries the insufferably self-assured society girl his family has picked out for him. Instead, Arthur falls in love with the unsuitable Linda Marolla (Liza Minnelli). But it's Sir John Gielgud, as Arthur's manservant,

who provides the film with its comic backbone. "Atlantic City" is one of the most joyous and original Ameriout and turning on, and the ris-ing fury of the anti-Vietnam movement. The movie is episodic, sometimes dreamlike, some center one of the most surprising and terrifying sequences Penn has ever filmed. can movies in years, though it is, technically. a Canadian-French technically, a Canadian-French coproduction and its director, Louis Malle, is French. Malle and his collaborator. John Guare, the New York playwright who wrote the screenplay, tell an elegiacal fairy tale of love and luck about an aging one time.

Gritty Melodrama

young man who wanders, un-

opinion of this reviewer are:

"Mephisto" (Istvan Szabo).
"Oblomov" (Nikita Mikhalkov).

"Garde à vue" (Claude Miller). "Man of Iron" (Andrzej Wajda).

leon" of Abel Gance.

"Light Years Away" (Alain Tanner).

"La Femme de l'aviateur" (Eric Rohmer).
"Neige" (Juliet Berto/Jean-Henri Roger).

"Elephant Man," directed by David Lynch.

"Raiders of the Lost Ark" (Steven Spielberg)

rie di Ordinaria Follia" (Tales of Common Madness).

The best "effects": "Raiders of the Lost Ark."

And a View From Europe

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herold Tribune

DARIS - The 10 best films shown in Europe during 1981 in the

"The Music Room" (Satyajit Ray).

The best actors: John Hurt as the deformed hero in "Elephant Man" and Klaus Maria Brandauer as the arriviste comedian in

"Mephisto." The best actress: Ornella Muti in Marco Ferreri's "Sto-

The best photography: Ennio Guarnieri for "The Wings of the

The best musical score: Carmine Coppola for the revived "Napo-

The 10 worst films of 1981: "The Jazz Singer," "Little Miss Marker" (third remake), "Psy," "Heaven's Gate," "Blood Beach," "In God We Trust," "Eugenio," "S.O.B.," "La Dame aux Camélias" (in its

Mauro Bolognini resurrection) and Walerian Borowczyk's reworking

of Robert Louis Stevenson's double-faced tale, "Dr. Jekyll et les

Brazilian Entry

"Pixote," the third film by the Argentine-born Brazilian direcluck about an aging, one-time Mob gofer (Burt Lancaster at his tor, Hector Babenco, is a stinging but sometimes lyrical study of São Paulo's street boys, particu-larly of Pixote (Fernando Ramos Da Silva), a kid who drifts casuvery best), a spoiled, bedridden, former beauty (Kate Reid), whom he nurses to earn pocket money, and some of the younger people who drift into the "new" Atlantic City gambling boom. ally from petty thievery into drug dealing and homicide. The movie looks like a documentary but displays the freedom of the imagination of great fiction. It's the best film of its kind since Luis Bufiuel's "Los Olvidados" and "Body Heat," the first film to be directed by Lawrence Kasdan, is a gritty, steamy, amoral and like it, "Pîxote" may become a thoroughly satisfying melodrama about adultery, murder and dou-

"Raiders of the Lost Ark." If realders of the Lost Ark." If Hollywood insists on making films designed to gross hundreds of millions of dollars by appealing to the largest possible audiences, it could not do much better then the immediate hearth ble and triple-crosses in the kind of seedy Florida cities most tourists fly over. The world of "Body Heat" suggests what life would be like lived inside an especially gaudy pinball machine. William Hurt, who could be starting a suter than this imaginative, breath-less, very funny homage to the glorious days of B-pictures and perstar career with this film. plays the none-too-bright small-15-part movie serials. The screentown lawyer; Kathleen Turner is play is by Lawrence Kasdan and the beautiful, overheated wife he unfortunately falls in love with. Harrison Ford stars as Indiana "Four Friends," directed by Jones, a professor of archaeology Arthur Penn and written by Steve Tesich, is their ambitious, who has a close brush with death every 90 seconds, and Karen Alvery moving attempt to get a fix on the United States in the len plays his intended. More about the story, don't ask. Go. 1960s. Craig Wasson plays the "Reds" is Warren Beatty's big-Tesich surrogate figure, a Yugos-lavian-born, East Chicago-bred budget chef d'oeuvre, about the lives and loves of John Reed (Beatty), the talented, privileged U.S. journalist, and Louise Bryant (Diane Keaton), whom he daunted through the decade of

saved from a life worse than death in Portland, Ore., circa 1915. The film moves from Mexico to Portland to Greenwich Village to Provincetown, Mass., in the years immediately preceeding the United States' entry into

World War I, then goes on to Russia to attend the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. The supporting cast of thousands includes fine performances by Maureen Stapleton, Jack Nicholson and Jerzy Kosinski, plus more than two dozen very, very old people, billed only as The Witnesses, whom Beatty interviewed about the Reeds and their long-gone "Stevie" is Stevie Smith, the

marvelously idiosyncratic Eng-lish poet who died in 1971. Stevie lived most of her life in a neat little house just outside London, writing her short, brilliant po-ems, and caring for her mother's beloved sister, called simply "Aunt" or "the lion aunt," The film, produced in 1978, but not released in New York until 1981. was adapted by Hugh Whitemore from his play and directed by Robert Enders. Glenda Jackson has never been finer than she is as Stevie, and Mona Washborne is not far behind as her aunt. The film, made on a small scale, is as big and encompassing as Stevie's remarkable "True Confessions," Ulu

Grosbard's screen version of John Gregory Dunne's novel, adapted by Dunne and Joan Di-dion, is the year's best mystery film. The time is the postwar 1940s and the place is Los Angeles where, one morning, the mutilated body of a so-called "party girl" is found in a vacant lot. "True Confessions" is more than a whodunit; it's about the relations between church and com-munity, between police and members of the underworld they often inhabit. But mostly, it's about the mysterious ties of two brothers, one (Robert Duvall) a vice cop, and the other (Robert De Niro) an ambitious, careeroriented Roman Catholic mon-signor. Grosbard's direction is just about flawless.

"The Woman Next Door," is Francois Truffaut's romantic melodrama about two former lovers who, suddenly and without premeditation, find themselves living outside Grenoble in adjacent houses but, unfortunately, married to other peo-ple. The film begins in a lighthearted way, then, imperceptibly, evolves into a love story of wildly out-of-control, obsessive passion. Gerard Depardieu is the former lover and husband whose placid life is shattered by the arrival of his former mistress, played by Fanny Ardant, a beauty whose icy calm and poise initially give no hint of the volcano within, She is a major film discovery.



dim

1933

Kabuki actor and finished makeup: A subtle way of mixing colors and expressing emotions.

Defend Trip

To Vietnam

Leader Denies Group

Aided in Propaganda

New York Times Service

served Vietnamese propaganda

purposes.
The accusations were made at a

news conference held Monday by

the four veterans to report they

Vietnam Veterans of America, said

they did not feel they had been

"used by Vietnamese" to promote contacts with the United States

that might lead to diplomatic rela-

tions and economic aid.

Mr. Muller, a former Marine

Nguyen Co Thach, had promised them his government would under-

take "renewed efforts" to account

for Americans listed as missing in

The foreign minister also promised, Mr. Muller added, that Vietnam would allow American

scientists and doctors to visit Viet-

nam to gather information about

the effects of Agent Orange, a defoliant used during the war. But Mr. Muller said no timetable for

aither action had been mentioned.

Mr. Muller and the three other

at the news conference by indi-

sa failure.
"As a Vietnam veteran, I feel shouled

you're a total disgrace," shouted Albert Santoli, who said he repre-

iented seven veterans' groups, imong them the Veterans of For-

ign Wars and the American Le-

The news conference was spon-

ored by Penthouse magazine, which paid for the four veterans'

tip to Vietnam. The four returned

In response to a question, Mr. viuller said he would not speculate

thy the Vietnamese government and allowed him and his three as-

t had denied previous requests by

iduals who denounced their trip

terans were repeatedly interrupt-

U.S. Veterans Chiang Kai-shek: Honor Again on the Mainland

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service XIKOU, China - Chiang Kaishek, the most obdurate foe of the Chinese Communists until his death six years ago, is a hero again

here in his hometown. The old Chiang family home, a 49-room mansion, has been reno-vated, and the hall within honoring NEW YORK - Four American veterans of the Indochina war, the family's ancestors has been restored. The tombs of Chiang's back in New York from a six-day mother and father have been revisit to Vietnam, defended their built in this sleepy district town near the East China coast. trip against charges that they had

To describe the Nationalist leader as a hero goes too far, local Communist officials insisted, but he was respectfully referred to as "Mr. Chiang Kai-shek," not cursed as a bandit and traitor as he was only three years ago.

had succeeded in opening channels of communication with Hanoi. In responding to the charges, Robert O. Muller, executive director of the "Our differences with Chiang Kai-shek are history," said Chen Guanming, the Fenghua County official for overseas affairs, "and our interest now is to repair this old and tragic breach between the Chinese Communist Party and the Nationalists."

National Interest

paralyzed from the waist down by a builet wound incurred during fighting in 1969 in South Vietnam, and Vietnam's foreign minister. This appeal is directed at Chiang Ching-kuo, son and political successor of Chiang Kai-shek, whom the Communist leaders in Peking see as their best partner for reuniting Taiwan with the main-land

"As their old auntie, I can tell Chiang Ching-kuo and his brother Chiang Wei-kuo that they must

take the national interest into consideration and return," declared Chen Zhijian, 88, a close family friend. "Reunification may be the most important and glorious thing they can do for the country and its

> In addition to his two sons, Chiang Kai-shek is survived by his second wife, whom he married in 1927. Madame Chiang lives near

The Communist leadership in Peking recently proposed new terms for the reunification of Nationalist-ruled Taiwan and the Communist mainland, offering to share power with the Nationalists in running the country and to give the Taiwan regime maximum autonomy to retain its private-en-

terprise system.
The Nationalists rejected the proposal, describing it as a trick to deceive public opinion, and re-iterated their intention never to negotiate with the Communists.

Hu Yaobang, the Communist Party chairman, then invited Chiang Ching-kuo and other Nationalist leaders to come to the mainland, visit their hometowns, meet old friends and relatives and assess the situation for themselves. Mr. Chiang might want to bring back the remains of his father for burial in Fenghua, according to Chinese tradition, the Communist official noted. "A tree may grow 10,000 feet

high, but its leaves fall back to the roots," Mr. Hu said, quoting a Chinese proverb. "Does Mr. Chi-

ang Ching-kuo not love his ancestral land? Doesn't he want to have Chiang Kai-shek's remains moved back and buried in the cemetery of the Chiang family in Fenghua?

Mother's Tomb

The tomb of Chiang Kai-shek's mother, Wang Tsai-yu, who died in 1921, is three-quarters of the way up a pine-covered hill on the outskirts of Xikou.

"A model for women," her epitaph reads. Demolished by Red Guards 15

years ago at the start of the Cultural Revolution, the tomb was re-built early in 1979 with the first overtures toward Taiwan, according to local officials. A small house down the hill, where Chiang Kai-shek stayed on his last visit in 1949 before leaving for Taiwan, has also

Today, the tomb is visited daily by many Chinese - local people tourists from other parts of China, overseas Chinese — and flowers are sometimes left. The tomb of Chiang Kai-shek's father, Chiang Chao-tsung, who died in 1895, has also been restored, but it is in a more remote area and not easily

The tomb of Mao Fu-mei, Chiang Ching-kuo's mother, has also been rebuilt. She was killed in a Japanese air raid in 1939. The tomb, a 12-foot high, grass-covered pyramid of earth, stands in a schoolyard; a large new stone marker has replaced the original

one, which was destroyed during the Cultural Revolution.

"For us Chinese, it has been traditionally very important to honor and pay tribute to our ancestors," said Mr. Chen, the Fenghua over-seas affairs director. "All the Chi-ang family tombs were placed under state protection for this reason in 1949, but during the Cultural Revolution they were destroyed Their restoration was not just a gesture to Taiwan but a return to Chinese tradition."

The remains of Chiang Kai-shek, now buried on Taiwan, could be moved here, conforming to Confucian custom. Chinese officials say, implying that he would be accorded a measure of honor on

"We recognize that the Knomin-tang [Nationalist Party] did a number of good things in its years in power," a senior government offi-cial said in Peking, "In some re-spects, it did play a positive role in history. Certainly, Chiang Kai-shek has a place in history — he was a major figure. Like any lead-er, he has pluses and minuses, achievements and failures. We do not want our past differences to blind us to his accomplishments."

Fenghua officials were reticent in discussing what had happened to Chiang Kai-shek's local supporters, relatives and friends after the Communists came to power. "During the Cultural Revolution, even our Communist Party cadres were under severe persecution;



Chiang Kai-shek at a Taipei ceremony in 1970.

needless to say, these people suf-fered as well," Chen Guanning

said, denying any earlier reprisals.

Tang Ruifu, 78, the Chiang family's old accountant and business manager, who arranged the mar-riage ceremonies of both Chiang Ching-kuo and his younger brother Wei-kuo, said he had gone through "re-education" in the 1950s and been "forced to make public self-criticisms" during the Cultural Revolution, but had survived and now felt vindicated.

There seems to be little resentment over the restoration of the Chiang family mansion, the ceme-tery and tombs. The Chiangs historically were sait merchants, not

large landholders, and their reputation here remains that of honest

Among the military, however, there is open disgruntlement, according to well-informed Chinese sources. "It was all right to drop bandit traitor and to call Chiang Ching-kuo 'Mister' instead," one said. "But this playing up to the Nationalists, these honors for Chiang Kai-shek, the offer to share power with the Kuodierr Than greally disturb the soldierr Than feel they disturb the soldiers. They feel they have fought these people, legiti-mately so, for 60 years and now the politicians are making them heroes. There is a lot of resentment

in the army, a lot of resentment,"

Social Security system. vides an increase of more than \$28 billion over the amount appropriated for the Pentagon in the fiscal rearmament program.

Pipeline Bursts in Mexico

The Associated Press
MEXICO CITY — Thirty-two
persons received burns when a
high-pressure gas pipeline burst
open in the state of Tabasco, the
state petroleum company Pemex said. It did not explain the cause of the accident, which occurred Mon-

DIAMONDS YOUR BEST BUY by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cutdiamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love, buy for

Joachim Goldenstein diamantexport Established 1928

at the Diamond Club Bldg. Gold Medal

By Tyler Marshall Los Angeles Times Service NEW DELHI — India and Pakiing at all.

stan, which have fought three wars in 35 years and stand on the brink of the world's first regional nuclear

arms race, have begun a wary, al-most reluctant, search for permanent peace. In an atmosphere of skepticism and mistrust, formal ministerial-

level discussions on what has been popularly dubbed a "no-war pact" are expected to start here in Janu-

No official announcement has been made on specific dates, but Foreign Minister Agha Shahi of Pakistan has accepted India's invitation to visit New Delhi for preliminary talks. Sources within India's Ministry for External Affairs said he would come during the light two weeks of January.

first two weeks of January.

After meeting with External Affairs Ministry officials in New Delhi. Pakistan's ambassador to India, expressed serious doubts that substantive results could emerge from areas.

Pakistan's initial offer in September for "immediate consulta-tions" with India to negotiate a nonaggression agreement that would renounce the use of force appeared to be more an attempt to dampen opposition to purchases of arms

Heavy Snow Blankets Parts of Northern Italy

MILAN - Heavy snow fell for more than 12 hours in northern Italy on Tuesday, snarling traffic in Milan and Turin, closing airports and causing highway accidents. In most of the region the snowstorms started late Monday and continuated the part of the region of the snowstorms. ued through the night.

About 4 inches (10 centimeters) of snow fell in Milan and Turin, Abdul Sattar, returned to Islama-bad on Monday for consultations.

Although those familiar with the issues that divide the two nations

Although those familiar with the temperatures and rain in some

the talks, they admitted they were surprised that Mr. Shahi was combonest search for peace. Indeed, the proposal was tacked onto a Pakistani government press

release announcing agreement on a \$3.2-billion military and economic assistance package with the United States. For more than two months, In-

dia refused to consider the offer as genuine while Pakistani officials insisted that it was.

insisted that it was.
With Pakistan reaping public-relations benefits from its peace initiative, New Delhi ended its awkward diplomatic backpedaling last month when Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao told Parliament that India intended to respond positively.
But Mr. Rao said India consid-

response to a no-war pact first offered by India 31 years and two wars ago.

Skepticism about the potential for success of the talks is based on mutual suspicion and the low state of relations between the two coun-

ered the Pakistani initiative only a

Relations have deteriorated perceptibly since the Soviet interven-tion in Afghanistan and the subsequent U.S. offer to sell arms to Pakistan. While the Reagan administra-

tion views its agreement with Pakistan in the context of security in the Gulf and curbing of Soviet adventurism in the region, India sees it as direct threat to its own securi-

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has spoken of "gathering war clouds" and said that the sale of F-16 fighters to Pakistan had triggered an arms race on the sub-

Although President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan has been silent about a multibillion-dollar revitalization of India's armed forces, lingering bitterness, fear and mistrust for India are clearly

Pakistani officials, including Mr. Shahi, have said publicly that they feared India more than Soviet-sponsored aggression from Afghanistan. Despite the turmoil along Pakistan's 1,200-mile (1,900kilometer) western border with Afghanistan, most of its army re-mains deployed along its eastern frontier with India.

On a visit to India this month. the Pakistani ambassador at large, A.K. Brohi, was quoted in a Bombay daily as saying that Pakistanis could not trust Indian leaders after "we were stabbed in the back." The remark alluded to the 1971 war in which Indian troops invaded Pakistan's eastern wing, accelerating its secession and birth as the independent Bangladesh.

There have also been reports of an increase in the number of incidents along the cease-fire line separating Indian and Pakistani armed forces in Kashmir, which is claimed by both countries.

Regional specialists said there was still no possible solution to the Kashmir problem acceptable to both countries, and they said the only way talks could succeed would be to exclude Kashmir from discussions.

If Kashmir is sidestepped, political analysis said, the most that could be hoped for would be a reaffirmation of a 1972 accord signed after the last war. That document, known as the Simla agreement, pledged peaceful solution of problems and temporarily mainained the status quo in Kashmir.

Mistrust Persists as India and Pakistan Edge Toward Talks Ariane to Be Used By Western Union

PARIS — Europe's space program was given a boost Tuesday when the European Space Agency signed a multimillion-dollar contract with an American telecommunications company to launch a satellite, agency officials said.

Western Union's Wester VI satellite is scheduled to be sent into orbit by an Ariane-3 rocket at a launching in 1983 at which the space agency will also orbit a satel-lite for the French National munications Center. The two companies will split the \$50-million launching cost for the Ariane rocket, which the space agency has spent \$1 hillion to de-

velop during the past decade. Swedish Population Gains

STOCKHOLM - The population in Sweden grew this year by only 6,000, the lowest increase in 100 years, the statistics bureau said Tuesday. It estimated the current population at 8,324,000, an increase of 0.07 percent from a year

Reagan Signs Key Bill on **Arms Outlays** The Associated Press LOS ANGELES — President Reagan signed the largest military appropriations bill in history on

Tuesday, saying it was "just a be-ginning" in his campaign to strengthen the nation's military capability. The president, clearing up a year-end pile of major legislation, also approved a key bill on Social

Security.
Mr. Reagan expressed apprecia-

no. Reagan expressed apprecia-tion for the strong bipartisan sup-port in Congress for the military appropriation of \$199.7 billion, which he said would add funds for essential strategic programs as well as support of military and civilian personnel in the Defense Depart-In signing the Social Security

bill, which maintains minimum So-cial Security payments at \$122 a month, the president declared his intention to bolster the troubled The arms appropriation bill pro-

year ended Sept. 30 — an increase that exceeds the total budgets of many Cabinet agencies and is a big down payment on Mr. Reagan's

investment, for your enjoyment,
Write girnuit his free price list

Hkaanstraat 62, B-2000 Autwerp Belgium - Tel.: Q 31 \$4.87.51. Telex: 71779 syl b.

eking Improves Airport The Associated Press PEKING — Peking's airport has

ast Friday.

engthened and strengthened its econd runway to handle jumbo

Page 6

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1981

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary Door Jones Averages Market Diaries Pre-431 287 093 376 225 229 229 22 8 NYSE Most Actives 38% 25% 40% 56 37% 15% 12% 24% 37% 37% 37% -0.36 -0.44 -0.55 -0.15 -0.25 Close 70.58 80.24 60.27 70.20 Standard & Poors Index Close 121.47 134.08 52.80 14.39 21.52 Low 121,12 135,46 52,58 14,33 21,41 AMEX Most Actives AMEX Stock Index C1190 Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Dow Jones Bond Averages Ch'se --0.44 --0.47 --0.40 Close 54.96 55.42 58.40

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Page 7 Wednesday, December 30, 1981 **

Bleak Figures on U.S. Thrifts Raise Questions on Adequacy of Rescue Effort

By G. Christian Hill

AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — Analyses based on
U.S. Federal Home Loan Bank Board
data for the first half of 1981, adjusted for the average loss rate expected by regulators for the second half of 1981, indicate that nearly 500 U.S. savings and loan institutions are failing or are losing money so fast their net worth would be expended within 12 months.

One analysis also indicates that an additional 900 savings and loan associations would see their not worth sink be low 4 percent of liabilities - the minimum considered healthy by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.

The bank board data raise some questions about the ability of the bottom third of the industry to compete over the long haul and of the bank board to bank roll all the mergers that may be needed to get rid of insolvent S&Ls. The previ-ously undisclosed loss rates of failed

thrifts recently merged with financial as-sistance from the FSLIC indicate that the agency may already have incurred substantial contingent liabilities for

years to come. Most significantly, analysts cite the data as evidence that even one more prolonged surge in interest rates could cripple or wipe out the weakest third of the industry. Some giant S&Ls that survived this year might lose most or all of their net worth in any repeat of 1981, some experts contend.

'All-Savers' Disappoint

The experts add that the FSLIC, using its own reserves and conventional accounting techniques, would be hard-pressed to cover all the potential loses. They speculate that, in such an event, the FSLIC might be forced for the first time to let many financial institutions operate with negative net worth.

cently has already helped relieve the pressure on the FSLIC, and lower rates are expected to continue as long as the recession lasts. The tax-free "all-savers" certificates authorized by Congress may also reduce money costs for S&Ls even-mally, although so far the certificates

have proved a disappointment. But the S&Ls are locked into high rates for at least six months because of the maturities of many of their deposits, and lower interest rates must be sustained for even longer before the indus-try can again become profitable.

An S&L consultant estimates that it ould take a year for the S&L industry to break even if short-term rates averaged a relatively low 10 percent. At 12 cent, the industry will lose \$3 billion percent, the industry will lose as minor in 1982, he predicts. The bank board estimates the S&Ls loss at \$3 billion in second half of 1981, double the \$1,5-billion loss in the first half.

The FSLIC is already hard-pressed to

Change From Previous Month

Leading Indicators Index of 12 indicators that tend to "lead," or foretall overall economic activity. 1967—100, seesonally adjusted.

U.S. Indicator

From Agency Dispatcher
WASHINGTON --- The U.S. In-

dex of Leading Economic Indica-tors fell for the fourth straight month in November, but the de-

cline slowed to 0.3 percent, the

Commerce Department reported

The index, designed to show fu-

ture trends of the U.S. economy,

has fallen in six of the last seven

months, but November's decline

was the smallest during the period.

The department also revised the

Despite Novemeber's slower de-

cline, analysts said it is still to ear-

mists say the overall economy has

declined substantially in the cur-

tent fourth quarter but will fall by

of 1982 and then will begin to re-

cover near the middle of the year.

Baldrige noted that most parts of the index that deal with the indus-

trial sector of the economy contin-

ued to weaken in November. He

said this suggests further cuts in

production and selling off of in-

ventories are in store and "some

additional rise in unemployment is

But Mr. Baldrige said the fact that the index is falling at a slower

rate "indicates that the business

all of Economic Advisers, while anticipating "several more months of poor economic statistics," pre-dicted "a vigorous recovery" from

Echoing a speech earlier this month, he said the first signs of re-

covery should start in the first

quarter with growth resuming in

the second period, when the econo-

my would grow at a 5 percent an-

Six of 10 components of the in-dex contributed to the fall to 127.8

percent of the index's 1967 base of

sets having the largest impact, the

A dip in factory orders, a reduc-

dier vendor performance, a decline in crude material prices, and a rise in layoffs also pulled the in-

dex down. The increase in layoffs to 23 per 1,000 in November was the smallest since the rise in

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION

COMPTREND II A MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNT.

Equity on

January 1, 1981:

\$100,000.00

Equity on

December 24, 1981:

\$241,233.21

after all charges

For information call or write Royal Fraziez, or lan Somerville, TAPMAN: Trend Analysis and Portlolio Manage-ment, Inc. Wall Street Plaza. New York, New York 10005, (212) 269-1041,

layoffs began in August.

department said.

downturn may be slowing." And Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of the President's Coun-

the recession next year.

Commerce Secretary Malcom

Tuesday.

percent

Slides Again

large losses because, under normal accounting rules, the low-vield loans held by the failed institution have to be written down to market value by an acquir-ing S&L. In the past, the acquiring S&Ls expected reimbursement from the FSLIC through some sort of guaranteed profit margin, or the FSLIC itself would buy the lowest-yielding loans at face value to defer an immediate loss.

But the loss rates disclosed in the first half financial statements are so high that the FSLIC certainly could not buy all the troubled S&Ls' assets, and analysts doubt that it could continue to guarantee acquiring S&Ls against loss.

The 200 S&Ls that appear to be largely out of net worth have assets totaling more than \$35 billion. If their secondhalf loss rate approaches the industry average, one analyst says, their total 1981 deficits may near \$900 million.

deal with S&Ls permanently damaged by 1981 losses. Mergers usually generate Moreover, the FSLIC may soon have to contend with the 300 or so S&Ls also in

Against these obligations the FSLIC has a reserve fund totaling \$6.8 billion and carning about \$1 billion a year. If it does run out of money, the U.S. Treas-

ury has said it would supply more cash.

However, the FSLIC's reluctance to turn to the Treasury and the vulnerability indicated by analyses of the bank board data explain why the FSLIC is trying to defer the reserve fund's losses, and the S&Ls' losses, as far into the fu-ture as possible through controversial new interpretations of accounting rules.

Since September, the bank board has been allowing S&Ls that acquire other thrifts to stretch out the loan losses for as long as 40 years, rather than put the losses on the books immediately. But inthe discounted loans can be taken into earnings over their life, often as little as six to 12 years.

Thus, losses from acquiring insolvent S&Ls disappear and are replaced by sigsocial disappear and are replaced by sig-nificant paper profits for the first few years. Even S&Ls that are not takeover candidates are being allowed to reap similar gains by selling old loans and amortizing the losses over many years but realizing profits from the sale over a few years.

Inherent Limits

Brent Beesley, the FSLIC's director, mdicated in a recent speech in New York that 90 percent of the agency's problem cases can be eliminated through unassisted mergers, presumably abetted by creative accounting. The rest, he contends, can be handled through assisted mergers, which so far this year have had an average cost to the FSLIC thrifts' assets. Indeed, he expects the FSLIC reserve fund to continue to grow next year.

However, some S&L experts say the accounting changes only disguise losses. Unless the S&Ls can become significantly profitable in the long run, the deficits deferred in loan sales or mergers will hobble their future earnings and

their ability to compete for deposits and loans, these critics suggest. Other bank board critics reject Mr. Beesley's contentions that 90 percent of the FSLIC's problem cases can be merged without any assistance beyond creative accounting. The first-half finan-cial statements indicate that there may indeed be inherent limits to the accounting strategy. For one thing, the data show that many of the troubled thrifts are in rural or snow-belt markets generally unattractive to possible merger

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Mobil Takes Marathon Fight to Supreme Court

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Mobil said Tuesday that it has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to enjoin U.S. Steel from buying Marathon Oil shares while the court reviews the antitrust aspects of Mobil's own bid for Marathon. Mobil said it requested the high court review in light of an agreement between it and Amerada Hess, which would avoid any antitrust concerns raised by a U.S. district court in Cleveland. The agreement would allow Amerada Hess, an East Coast oil company with no business in the Midwest, to acquire Marathon's marketing refining and transportation businesses in the United States.

U.S. Steel and Mobil have made competing bids for Marathon. U.S. Steel is ready to begin buying Marathon shares tendered to it after its

Fujitsu Plans to Push on Computer Exports

TOKYO - Fujitsu said Tuesday that it plans to boost computer exports to about 30 percent of its total computer sales by 1985 from 9.7 percent last year and that is expanding its computer sales abroad to cover part of the cost of the development of new computers.

Sources close to Fujitsu said the company's computer exports in the current business year are likely to total 58 billion yen (\$262 million),

about 13 percent of its total computer sales this year.

They said Fujitsu is expected to increase computer exports by concluding original equipment manufacturer contracts with Britain's International Computers, Siemens of West Germany, Amdahl of the United States and some other foreign computer manufacturers, which will market them under their own brand name through their own sales networks.

Nissan Expected to Issue Swiss Franc Bond

TOKYO - Nissan Motor is expected to issue a 150 million to 200 million five-year Swiss franc convertible bond in Europe and a 60-billion yen unsecured convertible bond in the domestic market probably in

Feburary, security house sources said Tuesday. They said Japan's second biggest automaker is seeking the funds for capital spending both at home and abroad. The company plans to spend about 800 billion yen on capital outlays in the 1981-83 business year periods, of which about 200 billion yen is earmarked for overseas projects including truck production in the United States, the sources said.

DSM Expects Considerably Higher '81 Profit

HEERLEN, Netherlands — DSM, the state-owned chemicals and holding company, said Tuesday that its 1981 profit is expected to be considerably higher than 1980's 25 million guilders (\$10 million). This was mainly due to improved performance in the first half of the year compared with second half 1980, the board said. The company's first half net profit was 91.2 million guilders against 92.1 million a year

But the DSM board added it is disappointing that net profit remains far short of a reasonable return on investment, and the group cannot yet draw more benefit from its substantial investments.

Dillingham Moves to Curb Foreign Ownership

HONOLULU - Dillingham directors have changed the company's bylaws to restrict foreign ownership of common stock to no more than 20 percent, the maritime, construction and energy concern said Monday. Although foreign ownership was currently less than 12 percent, the company said, the action was taken to ensure continued compliance with federal laws governing the company's significant maritime operations.

Under the bylaw change, if the aggregate amount of Dillingham stock owned by aliens reaches 20 percent no further transfers to aliens will be permitted or recognized by the company. In addition, beginning next Monday, no transfer of Dillingham stock will be effected unless the transferee first completes a certificate of citizenship, the company said.

Crude Oil Reserves in Sudan May Reach 10 Billion Barrels

Questions about the size of Su-

dan's oil reserves probably will be answered soon because govern-ment contracts require foreign companies such as Socal to find

enough oil to justify full-scale pro-duction within about four years, or

possibly lose claim to their leased

exploration areas.
If Sudan became an oil exporter,

it is believed it would want to join the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Oil might also

give Sudan more political muscle to use against Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader who has been trying to destabilize re-gimes in Sudan, Chad and Egypt,

gimes in Sudan, Chad and Egypt, all of which border on Libya.

In conversions with U.S. State Department officials about Sudan, Mr. Funkhouser said, "there is an atmosphere of urgency" about the country since the assassination of President Agwar Sadat in Egypt. "We get the feeling that Washington is determined that Sudan not

ton is determined that Sudan not be lost" by the West, he said.

NEW YORK — Sudan may have as much as 10 billion barrels of crude oil reserves according to Lawrence Funkhouser, vice president, exploration and production, for Standard Oil of California.

If proved, such oil reserves would be enough to alleviate Su-dan's financial problems and would move the country to 14th place on a list of countries with oil deposits, ranking just ahead of Indonesia with estimated proved reserves of 9.5 billion barrels and

Algeria with 8.2 billion barrels.
Sudan is having trouble making interest payments on loans from Western banks. It has been forced to take domestically unpopular belt-tightening moves, including a currency devaluation and a reduction of subsidies for basic funds, to obtain a \$220-million emergency credit from the International

Monetary Fund.

Although major oil discoveries would not be a panacea, they could pump new life into Sudan's moribund economy. The country has already discovered enough oil to instifu construction of a 25,000to justify construction of a 25,000barrel-a-day refinery to meet its in-

ternal needs.
SoCal has leased perhaps the biggest exploration area among the dozen or so Western oil companies currently exploring in Sudan currently exploring in Sudan — including Total-Cke. Française des Pétroles and Phillips Petroleum — and so far it has had the most success, discovering a field in southern Sudan that is estimated to have up to 400 million parrels of oil.

Mr. Funkhouser said Sudan would need at least one billion barrels of proved reserves to be-come an oil exporter, which would bring in badly needed foreign cur-rency. He notes that the oil discoveries made so far stretch over a wide area of the large country.

"And there's a whole bunch of Sudan that nobody's explored yet," with the loss of 890 jobs.

Tube Shares Slip

minimm's managing director, de-scribed the closing as a tragedy for Northeast Scotland. George Younger, Britain's Secretary of State for Scotland, called it a profound disaster for an area where unemployment is near 20 percent.

particularly in North America, Jain November. London metal dealers do not expect a recovery in de-

British Aluminimum reiterated that it had substantial trading losses in 1981, but said the elimination of the Invergordon losses and termination of a power contract with the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board will improve overall trading prospects and its financial

Philippines Aims For 6.5% Growth In 5-Year Plan

MANILA — The Philippine government has produced a five-year plan starting in 1983 that calls for 6.5-percent average annual growth in the gross national product.

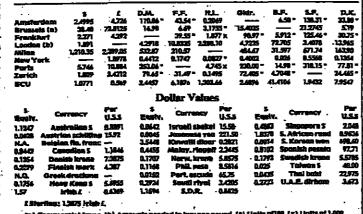
The document, prepared by the National Economic and Development Authority, said foreign investments will be encouraged unioint-venture arrange with Philippine partners to "pave the way for a dynamic and more equitable growth process." Economic growth averaged an annual 5.8 percent during the 1978-80 period, with 5 percent expected for 1981 and 6 percent for 1982, the

The proposals, which will be considered by the national assem-bly, said there will be increased efforts to secure foreign borrowings at better terms and to make the best use of foreign excha projects with the highest benefits and subject to the most efficient nentation schedules have priority.

The debt-service ratio on total foreign debt of about \$15 billion is now put by the government at 19.4 percent and is predicted at 19.7

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 29, 1981, excluding bank service charges.



Scot Smelter To Be Closed By U.K. Firm

LONDON — British Aluminium Co., a subsidiary of Tube Investments, said Tuesday that it will close its 100,000-metric-ton-a-year smelter at Invergordon, Scotland,

The Invergordon plant fell vic-tim to a worldwide shamp in the aluminum business, brought on by recession in the major industrial nations. There was a 27-percent drop in the U.K. aluminum market

one this year. British Aluminium operates two other smelters in Scotland, producing about 50,000 metric tons a year each. A company statement said that Invergordon losses, blamed on high electricity costs, were so large they endangered British Aluminium's other operations. Smelting will cease by Jan. 1 and other operations at Invergor-don will be closed over the next

Richard Charles, British Alu-

Tube investment shares were suspended briefly by the London Stock Exchange, but resumed trad-ing after the announcement and closed at 118 pence Tuesday, off from last Thursday's close of 116

Despite production cutbacks. pan and Australia, world stocks of year, and prices fell to a record low mand before at least mid-1982.

percent for next year.

New York Stock Prices End Lower

From Agency Dispotches
NEW YORK — Prices on the
New York Stock Exchange closed lower Tuesday against a back-ground of continued tax-loss selling, a drop in U.S. Leading economic indicators, a weakening bond market and news of restrictions on exports to the Soviet Un-

The Dow Jones industrial average closed off about 2.09 point 868.25, declines lead advances 980 to 540 and volume totalled 35 mil-lion shares, compared with 28.3 million Monday. Michael Metz of Oppenheimer

& Co said tax-loss selling is still a potent force in the market, as indicated by the wide margin of declines over advances despite a mild drop in the industrial average. The secondary stocks are under

enormous pressure from tax-loss selling, while the rest of the market has been doing nothing forn the last week," he said. Lack of movement in interest

rates prevented both the bond and stock markets from rallying, Mr. Metz said. The federal funds rate, on overnight loans between banks. has held firm above 12 percent since the beginning of December. Chemical Bank Tuesday raised its broker loan rate to 14 percent from 13½ percent.

Another blow to the market came after President Reagan's annonncement late in the day that he would restrict high-technology and oil and natural gas equipment ex-ports to the Soviet Union in retaliation for the Soviet role in the Pol-

Selected stocks in those industries lost ground, including zapata, off 14 to 28%, Halliburton 1 to 52%, Honeywell 1% to 69%, Xerox 1 to 40%, Motorola 11/2 to 561/2. Teledyne 3 to 36½, and IBM ½ to

oil stocks, including Cities Service New York Monday.

Despite Signs of Recovery, No Fed Policy Changes Seen

NEW YORK -- The Federal Reserve is likely to keep credit poli-cies steady until more evidence is forthcoming about the weakness of the U.S. economy, economists said in assessing the latest Fed data reported late Monday.

While many economists believe the economy will weaken further, the Fed sees recent growth in mon-ey supply as a possible early sign that the economy is about to re-

If the economy is rebounding, the Fed does not want to encourage interest rates to drop further lest it lead to a resurgence in inflationary expectations.
"It wouldn't be the first time

that money growth has preceded a pick-up in the economy," Stephen Slifer, economist with Chase Manhattan Bank, said Monday. "If the economy is as weak as most forecasters seem to feel, this money growth should be slowing," he

After large rises during Novem-

In London, gold fell about \$9 from its pre-Christmas levels to close at \$395, its lowest finish since Also weaker were several of the decline followed a drop in prices in

down 1 to 46%, Union Oil of

California % to 37%. Pennzoil 14

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ber and December in the M-1B

measure of money, the Fed reported Monday that M-1B dropped \$1.9 billion in the week ended Dec. That decline, combined with a

sharp upward revision of figures back to November, leaves money supply fairly close to market expectations, economists said. The Fed's concern that an eco-

nomic rebound and sharply higher federal deficits could clash with the Fed's tight money policies was underlined by the release Monday of the minutes of the November meeting of the Fed's Open Market

The policy-setting body said its expected decision to maintain a 7percent short-term growth path for M-1B was "reinforced by the concern that projection of large budgetary deficits in the years ahead, combined with inflationary sensitivities, could generate anticipa-tions of a reversal of favorable interest rate trends as recovery in activity got under way."

Trade Deficit In November

U.S. Reduced

WASHINGTON - The U.S merchandise trade deficit narrowed to a seasonally adjusted \$4.41 billion in November from a \$5.27-billion deficit in October, the Commerce Department said Tues-

Imports fell 3.2 percent to \$23.5 billion, while exports rose 0.4 per-cent to \$19.12 billion. During the first 11 months of the year, the deficit totaled \$38.4 billion, wider than the \$33.3 billion in the comparable 1980 period. A Commerce Department official said December's deficit will be

between \$3 and \$4 billion, pushing the 1981 deficit to around \$41 billion. The deficit for all of 1980 was \$36.4 billion. The decline in November imports was primarily due to a 3.4percent drop in imports of manu-factured goods. The volume of pe-

troleum imports fell 2.4 percent. while the dollar value of petroleum imports fell 1.6 percent. The U.S. trade deficit with OPEC countries widened to \$2.55 billion in November after a deficit of \$2.21 billion October. The defi-

cit with Japan narrowed to \$1.62 billion after a \$2.14-billion gap the The surplus with Western Europe rose to \$649.7 million in No-

vember after a surplus of \$472.8



"To try to bring these exotic lands, and the sensibilities of their people, alive from week to week is the challenge of a lifetime."

attacked and burned by an angry mob, New Delhi bureau chief Marcia Gauger was the only journalist present-and TIME readers got a vivid, exclusive firsthand account of the assault and rescue. In addition to India and Pakistan, Gauger's beat includes Banoladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka passes nearly one-fourth of the world's peoples. To traverse this desolate and also densely populated

When the U.S. embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, was terrain, Gauger has used everything from Jeeps to bicycles to camels. She brings to her reporting an exactness honed by years of experience on the news service desk and before that as a TIME researcher, and yet Gauger retains a sense of delight about what she does: "From the time I was a small girl," she says, "I wanted to be a foreign correand the Republic of Maldives-an area that encom- spondent." Dedication, preciseness and flare characterize the correspondent and explain why TIME attracts millions more readers each week.

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Chicago Futures Dec. 29, 1981 International Monetary

> Floating Rate Notes Closing prices, Dec. 29, 1981

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Dec. 25, 1981.

Rejected in U.K.

LONDON - A sonior union negotiator Tuesday told Britain's biggest automaker, Ford, that it would have to improve its offer of a 7.4-percent pay increase to avert a strike by 54,000 blue-collar workers next week.

Ford, in an effort to head off the walkout set for Jan, 5, has sent lefters to the workers saying the company's offer was fair and "compleyees have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a long surfax."

But Ford was quickly rebuiled by the chief labor negotiation. Ronald Todd of the Transport and General Workers Union, Harnel the company would have to he crease its offer, worth about \$8 (about \$15) a work to the average manual worker, to prevent this 11 Prolico s
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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 29 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Electronics Research Set By U.S. Firms

To Meet Japanese On Semiconductors

New York Times Service NEW YORK — U.S. semiconductor companies, beset by labor shortages, the recession and stiff Japanese competition, are banding together to finance basic research

projects at universities.
The new Semiconductor Reearch Cooperative will initially attempt to raise about \$5 million to give to universities for long-term research in areas that would be useful to all concerns, such as techniques for producing integrated

circuits.

"As semiconductor technology becomes more complex, there is a clear need to channel more funds to research," said Robert N. Noyce, chairman of the Semiconductor Industry Association, a trade-group that formed the coopcrative.

Semiconductors are tiny elec-tronic circuits that are the heart of modern computers, as well as other electronic equipment such as calculators and televisions. Members of the cooperative will be asked to contribute one-tenth of I percent of their sales or use of sem-

The cooperative of makers and users of semiconductors includes International Business Machines, Digital Equipment, Motorola, Control Data and National Semiconductor. Absent from the list is Texas Instruments, the largest manufacturer of integrated circuits, which is not a member of the

trade group.
Sentiment has been growing within the electronics industry for joint effort to stave off the Japanese by splitting research and de velopment efforts.

The Japanese are becoming dominant in the memory chips sec-tor of the semiconductor industry. and some U.S. companies might not even try to compete in the next generation of memory chips besome experts say. Memory chips are the circuits that store information in computers, as opposed to the logic chips that make calcula-

One problem of U.S. semiconductor companies joining together for research and development was the potential antitrust violations of such cooperation. By working through universities, that problem apparently would be avoided.

Bonn Plans Microtechnology Aid BONN (Renters) — West Ger-many will grant an additional 100 million Deutsche marks a year from 1982 to 1984 for the development of microtechnology in the

mechanical engineering industry, the Research Ministry has said. The new grants will cover 40 percent of project research, development and personnel costs to a maximum of 800,000 DM pany, the ministry said.

Yields Surging on British Farms

New York Times Service
GREAT BRICETT, England GREAT BRICETT, England

— In recent years, farmers here
in East Anglia, a flat farming region northeast of London, and
elsewhere in Britain have solidified their position as among the
most efficient major producers
in the world.

"In terms of Europe, we have the best cereals yields, the best milk yields and probably the best meat-conversion rate," said Agriculture Minister Peter Walker in an interview. The meat-conversion rate measures how efficiently feed is used to produce meat.

To be sure, major improve ments in farm productivity have been recorded by many other farming countries. The advances of British agriculture have, how-ever, kept Britain's levels of productivity at the top and have come at a time when the rest of the economy has been stagnant

or shrinking.
The success can be illustrated dramatically through the simple statistics recorded by farmers such as Oliver Cooper. Ten years ago, his 1,250-acre farm yielded less than 2.3 tons of wheat from each acre. This year, he expects his yield to reach 4.2

tons an acre.

Over the past few years, farmers have invested heavily to bring production to the maximum, From Mr. Cooper's office in the family's converted 13thcentury monastery, a new crop dryer and new storage sheds can be seen and between the sheds sit green tanks filled with liquid fertilizer, symbolic of impressive new technology that Mr. Cooper now discusses as readily as the prospectives of rain. His avid at-tention to scientific improve-ments has led him to change wheat varieties about every four years. More tractors have al-lowed him to plant all his acreage in September, another way

of improving output. Mr. Cooper believes he has also improved efficiency by spe-cializing in wheat, instead of the

half-dozen crops previously pur-sued. His labor force of 12 has not grown in a decade. Of course, nothing Mr. Coo-per has done has made him immune to the effects of stagnant prices, which have cut farmers incomes around the world over the past three years. "Life styles have taken a bit of a knock," he

But the benefits of farm efficiency are inescapable. Britain remains a net importer of food, as it has been since the 1840's, but the gap has narrowed dramatically. According to govern-ment figures, self-sufficiency in

food rose from 47 percent in 1970 to 60 percent in 1980.

Another measure of the success of British agriculture is the startling improvement in labor productivity. While output per worker in manufacturing in 1980 was only marginally higher than it was in 1973, the productivity of farm labor rose 24 per-

In part, the success reflects a persistent emphasis by Labor and Conservative governments alike. Ever since World War II raised concerns about import dependence, the government has been extremely generous toward farming, even to the point of providing direct subsidies for certain capital investments. Large public expenditures have also been made on agricultural research and on widely praised extension service.

Most recently, the government has stressed improving the marketing of produce. For example, earlier this year, apple producers successfully beat back an invasion by less expensive French apples with help from an extensive government-sponsored promotional effort. In addition, Britain has some

of the most arable agricultural land in the world, ample rainfall and a mild climate. And the high value of British farmland in this space-short country leads to more emphasis on crop yields than in countries such as the United States, where land is rel-

atively cheap.

Agriculture has also remained unencumbered by many of the afflictions of British industry. Unions are not a problem, and the industry is dominated by free-wheeling entrepreneurs who, with government encour-agement, have invested heavily.

"On the whole, farmers here do tend to identify with their land," said David Evans, chief economic adviser at the National Farmers Union. "Above all, they've got that incentive."

Even the traditional class sys-tem is an advantage, because ag-riculture is considered an honorable profession among young aristocrats: Prince Charles said the other day that in another life he would have been a farmer. Finally, the still-dominant practice of primogeniture has helped keep British farms more than double the size of those on the Continent, where lands are usually divided among survivors and thus farms shrink in size

over the generations. "Our industry is very concen-trated and very efficient," said George Jackson, agricultural di-rector of the Royal Agricultural Society. "We have a relatively small number of individuals who can react increasingly quickly to new ideas and tech-

nology." In recent years, the performance of British agriculture has also become enmeshed in the agricultural policy of the Europe-an Economic Community. The various price supports, which keep food prices substantially above open-market levels, have provided a powerful stimulus to further development of British

farming. Meanwhile, because British farming is already so efficient. the country has received a disproportionately small share of agricultural improvement grants from the Common Mar-ket, saddling Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher with a hot

Small Payments on Polish Loans Reported

LONDON - Poland has started making limited interest payments on its commercial bank debt after the break in communications resulting from the imposition of martial law, banking sources here and in Frankfurt said Tuesday.

At least one or two payments were believed to have been made through Bank Handlowy's London office last week. But the banking sources were divided about the significance of the news, as the pay-ments were thought to have been very small.

Bankers in Frankfurt said payments have been made by transfer-ring small amounts of funds held on deposit in Frankfurt and New York banks to agent banks for syndicated loans. The exact size and nature of the interest ments were not clear, but one

source said he believed they were were received last Thursday, while confined to some essentially insig-nificant payments to two West German banks.

But other, more optimistic sources saw the news as evidence of Polish good faith and of the determination of the military govern-ment to bring order to Poland's economic and financial affairs.

The sources in London and Frankfurt agreed that the payments do not change the fact that Poland is incapable of meeting the estimated \$500 million in outstanding interest payments due be-

fore Friday.

As a condition for rescheduling repayment of some \$2.4 billion of commercial loans due this year, the banks have given Poland until the end of the year to pay off inter-

est on the 1981 debt. The first repayments of interest

payment is lawful relative to the gargantuan size of the fund," he said. "The price charged for the

service is the key fact - the cost to

the fiduciary of rendering the service is of relative unimportance." The facts in the Ready Assets

tion and were adequately informed at all times of the structure and price being paid by the fund, the

going price in the market of com-parable services, the scope of the services rendered, the performance

achieved, the nature of the costs of

the services supplied, their estimated value and the profitability of the contract over all."

He went on to say: "The price charged by advisers establishes the free and open market level for fi-

duciary compensation. The share-holder can, without cost to himself or any other disadvantage, deal

payments of interest by the Poles. Poland recently asked banks for bridging finance of \$350 million to meet the interest payments and thus clear the way for the res-cheduling that would stave off the threat of Poland being declared in

default on its loans. Some 23

a few more payments were be-

lieved to have been made this week, the sources said. Bankers

said there was no evidence that the

Soviet Union was behind the latest

banks that were approached are believed to have rejected the idea. A telegram sent recently by a negotiating task force of 19 banks to Bank Handlowy underlined the opinion that Poland should seek other sources of funds to meet the

Meanwhile, the 19-bank task Meanwhile, the 19-bank task force handling the debt-rescheduling negotiations is continuing preparations for signing the agreement in the hope that Poland will eventually meet the condition of repaying this year's outstanding interest. The agreement was to have been signed in Frankfurt Tuesday. Bankers said no new date has been Bankers said no new date has been

A working group of seven banks handling documentation for the rescheduling agreement will meet lawyers in London on Jan. 8 to clarify final details and make small amendments so that it can be signed and implemented as soon as Poland is able to meet the interestrepayment condition, the sources added.

One banker said the task force was also anxious to be seen contin-uing with final details in the hope of avoiding a small bank declaring its Polish debt in default and triggering cross defaults under which all other banks would do the same to protect their interests.

The seven banks on the documentation working party are
Lloyds Bank International, Barclays Bank International,
Dresdner Bank, Bank of America,
Citicorp, Swiss Bank Corp. and
Austria's Creditanstalt Bankverein, the sources said.

Merrill Wins Court Test on Advisory Fees Smith Inc., also named in the suit, as a matter of numbers but the

By Robert J. Cole

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A federal judge has ruled that the investment advi-sory fees charged by Merrill Lynch Asset Management, which man-ages the world's largest money market mutual fund, were not ex-cessive, no matter how profitable

cessive, no matter how protitable the fees might have been.

In so doing, Judge Milton Pollack of the U.S. District Court in Manhattan dismissed charges brought in 1979 by two investors, Irving L. Gartenberg and Simone C. Andre, that the adviser was making "too much money" by leving fees that were dispreporying fees that were dispropor-tionate to the services rendered, and therefore a violation of fiduci-

and therefore a violation of fiduci-ary duty.

William P. Rogers, senior part-ner of the law firm of Rogers & Wells, and secretary of state in the Nixon administration, called the ruling Monday by Judge Pollack "a landmark decision."

The decision, said Mr. Rogers, whose firm represented Merrill Lynch Asset Management Inc. and

Lynch Asset Management Inc. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner &

Amsterdam

"establishes the law insofar as the fee that can be charged" by a mu-tual fund adviser. Until now, he said, suits challenging advisory fees were settled out of court — with the adviser usually reducing challenged fees — thus giving no guidance to the industry. case, he said, showed that approval of the fee by the fund's trustees "should be weighted heavily, since the trustees gave careful considera-

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
Trust, which is the biggest of the
139 U.S. money funds, was also,
named in the suit. At the time of
the trial this fall, it held more than
\$19 billion in clients' money. The advisory fee imposed on its cus-tomers amounted to 0.288 percent, or nearly \$55 million.

"Based on the rate of payment alone," Judge Pollack said, "the rate of compensation received by the adviser herein is neither exthe adviser herem is neither ex-traordinary nor uncommon but is a commercially realistic rate."
He described the less as "among the lowest in the industry for a fund of this type" and said that at the time of the trial the average

customer paid about \$45 a year in advisory fees and other charges. "The compensation paid is high

with numerous suitable others in the marketplace freely and volun-Other Stock Markets

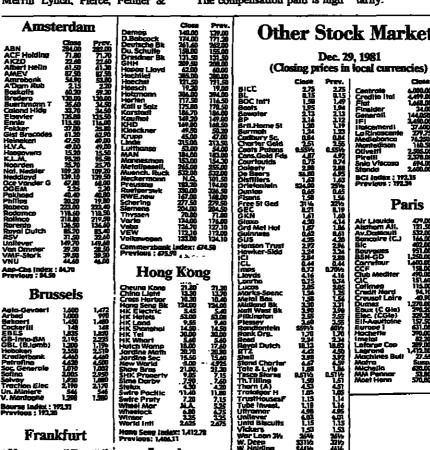
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Market Closed

All markets, banks and businesses, together with major corporations, were closed Tuesday in Japan for the year-end holiday. They will reopen on Monday, January 4.



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- married 9 Red Sox state 13 Comply 14 The birds 15 Puff up 17 Queue 18 Kind of duck
- 19 Cavalry weapon 20 "The Splendid Splinter'
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- kicks up 24 Best pitchers 25 invalids 27 Pursued a long fly
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WEATHER

- **50** Quién 51 Antique car 52 "King" of the Polo Grounds
- 58 Pillow stuffing 60 Of the dawn 61 Felipe, Matty
- or Jesus 62 Metric 63 Legal wrong 64 Catcher's flash
- 65 Glacial ridges 66 Terminates 67 Soften DOWN 1 Nut's partner
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- or "Out!" 6 Athletic areas 7 Ancient people of Gaui
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

December 30, 1981

Jersey 991c

DM 17.41 DM 64.18

ALLIANCE INTL.c/o 8k of Bermudu.Berm.

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- 42 Tow truck 43 "The Georgia Peach" 44 Kind of hit 46 Hangouts
- 47 Scows' kin 48 "From shining . . **49** An artful Dodger 50 Earthenware
- 53 Solar plexus e.g. 54 Diving bird **55** Lamb's pseudonym 56 Diaries

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57 Clair de-

59 "A feast-

fragment

GIFT EXCHANGE

CAN YOU REPLACE THIS FOR ME?

... IT FELL OFF THE DELIVERY TRUCK!



THERE'S NO EVENT IN

THE WINTER OLYMPICS

CALLED "THE DOWNHILL

SUPPER DISH"!





THEY'RE MISSING

6000 BET!

THE MUFFLER

EXCHANCE

SONULE.



IT SAYS

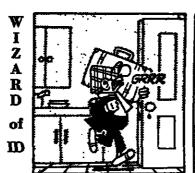
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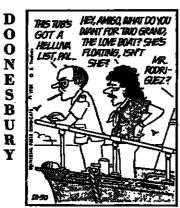










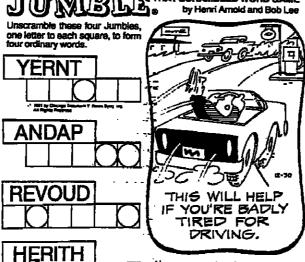












form the surprise answer, as sug-gested by the above cartoon. Print answer here: A (Answers tomorrow) Jumples: PROVE DOUGH HARROW PIRATE Answer: Why they called him the cream of fighters— HE GOT WHIPPED

Now arrange the circled letters to

Imprimé par P.I.O. - I, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris





... AN' I COULD SIT ON YOUR LAP, AN' RUFF COULD SIT ON MY LAP, AN' HOTDOG COULD SIT ON RUFF'S LAP ...

BOOKS

WHO KILEED KAREN SILKWOOD! By Howard Kohn, (Ulustrated.) 462 pp. Hard cover, \$16.95; paper,

SCPS. Summit Books, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by John Leonard

TAREN SILKWOOD died some AREN SILKWOOD deed seven years ago. She was on her way to an Oklahoma motel where she introded to present a manila envelope to David Burnham of The New York Times. Burnham was waiting with Silkwood's boyfriend and an official of her union. The manila folder is conjectured to have contained does ments and "microphotographs" stoken ments and "microphotographs" stoken from the Kerr-McGee nuclear facility near Oklahoma City. Those documents were believed to pertain to vio-lations of safety standards at this Cimarron facility; we are told here that they may also have pertained to the smuggling of plutonium out of the plant. Between 40 and 60 pounds of plutonium were missing from Cimarron — at 10 pounds per atom bomb.

For some reason, Silkwood's car left the highway and slammed into the only concrete wall of the only convenient culvert on a long stretch of flat prairie. The Oklahoma Highway Pa-trol, the Federal Bureau of Investiga-tion and the Department of Justice blamed Silkwood's misfortune on a single Quantude. That she had reason to be nervous, that the dents on the rear fender of her car could only have been caused by something metallic, and that she had won trophics at auto racing rallies were facts that didn't seem to carry much weight with su-thorities. That witnesses had seen pieces of paper with the Kerr-McGer letterhead on them in the mud and blood, and that these pieces of paper disappeared between the cuivert and the garage clidn't seem to impress them either.

Silkwood, after all, had been regarded by some as a troublemaker, a constant complainer and a union spy. Moreover, she had been known to pop a few pills, to smoke some joints and to sleep around. Hadn't she left two children back in Texas with her exhusband, they asked. Never mind that her defenders said the husband be-came an "ex" by seducing the best-friend baby sitter. Silkwood, with one good year of college chemistry and seven bad years of common-law marnage, was compromised as well as dead. You will remember Robert Red-ford in the movie "Three Days of the Condor"; what if, before he got to The New York Times, Cliff Robertson's helicopter had landed on his head and according to sessip. Red-ford was a heroin-dealing chicken hawk anyway? Case closed.

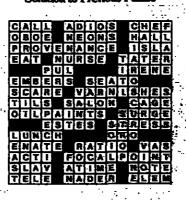
But no. Silkwood had some friends

as well as an angry father. Most of those friends hadn't known her white she was still alive to complain. They included a lawyer who wanted to be a Jesuit priest, a priest who was surpris-ingly successful as a detective, a detective who happened to be a former Marine, two congressional aides, a lobby-ist for NOW, a frizzy-haired radical with a biracial child, several citizens with bad consciences and some jour-nalists who smelled out a cover-up. One of these friends was Howard Kohn, a senior editor at Rolling Stone who has spent more than six years trying to make sense of Karen Silkwood and her many enemies.

Uranhua Dast in Lunchroom

Kohn is in the grip of an immense frustration. He dreams Karen Silk-wood Silkwood did, indeed, achieve a posthumous apology from the courts
— \$10.5 million in damages — after
three judges, a dozen wiretaps, many burglaries, two instances of what appears to be attempted murder, countless smears by politicians and film makers, uncounted numbers of ano-nymous threatening telephone calls, breaking and entering beyond the gall of Watergate, more maybem on the highway, a parcel of perjury and some dumb muscle. According to a jury, Silkwood didn't put plutonium in her

Solution to Previous Puzzie



own bologus sandwich. Somebody disc had access to her refrigerator. But who and why? Kohn can't pin enything on anybody. He must remind us — of radioactive leaks from "glove box" windows and uranism dust in the Cimarron lunchroom; of waste paper hooked up to drinking fountains in Genea, Wis.; of workers apparated from their heads and hands in lead-lined coffins in Idaho; of dead Nivagios in the urasium mines of Newton of dead for the dead for

vada; of dead fish and dead cattle in Sheffield, III.; of pancrees and hono-marrow cancer in Hanford, Wash.; of loukestin and genetic distrage already thor Biggests, that scientists engaged in longuage studies of health hazards in and around our nuclear facilities

find that their grants are canceled.

He must warn us — before the Three Mile Island "incident," there were "incidents" in Detroit, St. Paul and Rocky Flans, Coloi, not to mention the birth before a recent of the tion the birth defects around Kysh-tym in the southern Utaks of the Sovitym in the southern Urass or me sovi-et Union or what happened to Brit-ain's Windscale reactor or what goes on at that mysterious lapanese com-pound into which a plane almost plunged. Welcome to the nuclear waste trench code-named "2-9." waste trench code-named "2-9."
Meanwhile, in the Atlantic Ocean, more than 67,000 barrels of nuclear waste are corroding; in the Pacific, a mere 47,000 are doing the same thing.
He is afraid, and so are the many scientists he cites, that at least 8,000 counds of our phiteristic are MILE.

pounds of our plutoniam are M.U.F. (material unaccounted for). The author states that safety standards at nuclear facilities are shockingly low, and that even those standards are not observed in the large for profits. Sup-pose you are "hot," as every nuclear worker is "hot" at one time or another. You must be "cleansed" with Clorox, Tide and an application of potas-sium permanganate that flakes your skin, the flaking then being removed with sodium bisulfite and a vegetable

brush.
"Who Killed Karen Silkwood?" is
that kind of "cleansing." It feels like a
19th-century novel. It is full of reallife 20th-century people, flawed he-roes and greedy thugs. It desperately needs an index, and it resorts, unhappily, to artifice — all those "recreated" conversations in which the principals are permitted to speculate on the C.I.A., Israel, Iran and South Africa — but it is probably the most import-ant book I've read in years.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstones throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not accessarily consecutive.

INCTION:

- 4 CUIO, by Stephen King... TIME FOR TEARS, by Cys
- this Freenan.
 6 SPRING MOON, by Better Bao Lord ... REMEMBRANCE, by Denielle E THE LIGACY, by Howard Past GORRY PARK, by Martin Cruz
- Suith

 MASQUERADE by Kit Williams

 RABBIT IS RICH, by John Up-
- 12 BREAD UPON THE WATERS.
- by Irwin Starv

 13 THE CARDINAL SINS, by Addrew M. Gresby

 14 GO SLOWLY, COME BACK
 QUICKLY, by Dwid Nives

 15 THE THIRD DEADLY SIN, by
 Lawrence Students. NONFICTION

1. A LIGHT IN THE ALUC. by See See LORD GOD MADE THEM

THE LORD GOD MADISCHEM
ALL by Jennis Herston
COSMOS, by Carl Segan
THE WALK WEST: A Walk
Action Aspecies, by Peter lind Barbers Heakins
A Few MINUTES WITH ANDY
ROGNEY, by Andrew A Rothey,
NEVER-SAY-DIET BOOK, by
Richard Simmons

Richard Scussoos

7 THE REST OF DEAR AREY, by
Abigal Van Beren

8 PATHEINDERS, by Gail Shieley,
9 FROM BAUHAUS TO DOWN

10 LAID BACK IN WASHING.
TON, by Art Barbwalder,
12 MUSS PIGGY'S ORDER TO
12 MUSS PIGGY'S ORDER TO
14 HOW TO MAKE LOVE TO'A
HON'S DAME COMMENT

18 ELVIS by Abier Collings

14 HOW TO MAKE LOVE TO'A
MAN, by Alexandra Penpey

15 THE BREAKS OF THE GAME

by David Halberstand.

BRIDGE_

ON the diagramed deal, South-reached a shaky thing no trump contract. After her partner had overcalled one club with one diamond, South made a cae bid of two clubs and followed with two no-trump.

This bid was highly invitational, and North accepted, hoping that her hand would produce six tricks since West figured to have the diamond king. This was an aggressive decision but North was an aggressive bidder.

The club queen was led and allowed to win. The next club lead was won with the ace, and the six-one split was revealed. The obvious possibility now was to play West for both missing dia-mond honors. But there was a better chance, with more complicated play.

It was very likely that West held the ace-king of hearts and the diamond king as part of her opening bid. But the diamond jack was more likey than not to be with East. not to be with East.

So South finessed the diamond queen, not the ten, and it won. She now had to guess the diamond distri-bution, and in view of the club situation. West figured to have two diamonds rather than three.

There was a good deal to be said for finessing the spade jack at this point, in order to lead the second round of diamonds from the closed hand. But South did not want to commit herself in spades, and took the plungs by

By Alan Truccit

leading a low diamond. As she needs West had to win with the king.
West made things easy by carrier her top hearts. But if she had need severed with clubs, South would have played East for the spade described her ninth trick. The spade length was obviously with East, who had already discarded from that stit.

NORTH **◆**A65 **♦84 ♦ AQ1073** 4754 WEST EAST **♦**Q8732 ♥31976 VAK32 **♦ K**2 **♣QJ10986** SOUTH **♦**KJ104

Q85 9854 AAK2

Both sides were valuerable. The biddine; East Pass Pass North Sent 24 2N.T. Pass 3N.T. -Pass

West led the chib queen.

perience with European teams."

Coached by a Russian and built

on defense. Algeria has an exciting prospect in Kakhdar Belloumi.

said to be a "mixture of Maradona and Platini."

name game extends to Cameroon.

which calls its goalie. Thomas N'Kono, the "black Yashin." In

contrast to Algeria, the "untame-able lions" of Cameroon chase big

scores and cast as their hero Roger

Milla, the striker who earns a liv-

ing with Bastia.
In Kuwait, the scorn of being

unrated unknowns is compensated

by bonuses that include Cadillaes.

new houses and tens of thousands

bring leading Brazilian personali-ties to coach the players, and the

Kuwaitis promise a more resilient show in Spain — the land of our grand ancestors" — than at the

Moscow Olympics, where Kuwait fell when a third of the squad had

to obeserve a religious fast during

Down, but Hardly Out

Kuwait will be joined from Asia

by either China or New Zealand.

The Kiwis were counted down and

out when it was known they had to

win at least 5-0 in Saudi Arabia.

But, with the flourish of the under-

dog, they won by precisely that score and now will meet China, in

Singapore, Jan. 10 to decide the 24th and remaining place in the

Whether it be the fast-develop-

ing Chinese or New Zealand's

band of rejected British pres. the

protracted argument about a neu-tral venue until high-level diploma-

World Cup tournament's bloated

formula, we cannot deny that it

touches most of the world's popu-

And that, in large part, is its

The unexpected playoff caused a

Whether or not we like the

last card in the pack is no joke.

cy settled on Singapore.

lations and problems.

The rewards were sufficient to

of dollars.

the tournament

finals.

On the west coast of Africa, the

North Carolina Defeats Arkansas in Gator Bowl

From Agency Dispatches

JACKSONVILLE, Pla. —
Freshman Ethan Horton and Kelvin Bryant, who alternated at tailback, combined for 291 yards rushing and three touchdowns Monday night to lead North Caro-lina to a 31-27 victory over Arkan-sas in a fog-shrouded Gator Bowl

football game.
Horton gained 143 yards on 26 carries and scored on runs of one and four yards while Bryant, who scored 15 touchdowns in the first three games of the season before injuring his knee, accounted for 148 yards on 27 carries, including a one-yard touchdown run.

The favored Tar Heels were tied. 10-10, at halftime but struck on third-period drives of 85 and 80 yards that ended with Horton's first TD and quarterback Rod Elkins scoring on a one-yard sneak. North Carolina widened its lead

to 31-10 midway throught he final quarter when, after Darryl Lucas had intercepted an Arkansas pass, Horton scored on his fifth consecunive carry. But the Razorbacks stormed

back in the closing minutes on the passing of freshman Brad Taylor to close to the final 4-point mar-

Taylor, who hit Derek Holloway with touchdown pass in through the opening period, set up Arkansas' two last-quarter touchdowns on passes of 44 and 42 yards to

By Chris Cobbs

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN DIEGO - Just as life imi-

Shortly after David Halberstam

wrote a book on the National Bas-

ketball Association, something

happened that underscored his

thesis that money has just about

Jerry Buss fired Coach Paul West-

head after Magic Johnson said he

was unhappy and wanted to be

traded, it seemed an extension of

developments Halberstam wrote

about in "The Breaks of the

The book's argument is that

television money has attracted

new, egocentric owners with little

knowledge of the game and has

made millionaires of players who

can't be coached and don't under-

stand such concepts as loyalty and

Reflections on Glory

"Dr. Buss, as he likes to be

called, is a perfect example of a

guy who made a lot of money but

never, as Rodney Dangerfield said, got no respect. Halberstam said

"Who cared about the man

when he was selling real estate?

But now he gives Magic what is

really an entertainment contract

[\$1 million annually for 25 years].

and it makes Magic a star and Buss a star. He basks in Magic's

"The problem is, Magic now has

no incentive, and Kareem [Abdul-

Jabbar, the Laker center has his

nose out of joint. I can't imagine

outside of Los Angeles enjoy

Halberstam offers as an exam-

in a recent interview.

reflected glory.

they're not a team."

When Los Angeles Laker Owner

mined the game.

teamwork

tates art, so does pro basketball -

Holloway; one TD came on a 3-yard run by Jessie Clark and the other on a 7-yard pass to Darryl

The fired-up Razorbacks scored a safety with 1:42 left to play when they ran Tar Heel punter Jeff Hayes out of his end zone. But after returning the ensuing free kick to the North Carolina 49-yard line, Arkansas' offense stalled and the winners ran out the clock.

Fog Factor

The heavy fog that rolled in off the St. Johns River played a key role when Arkansas lost a high punt early in the second quarter, setting up a go-ahead North Caro-lina touchdown.

Razorback Mike Harris acci-

dently touched the ball after teammate Garry Anderson lost sight of it, and North Carolina's Larry James fall on the ball at the Arkansas 6. Bryant, who had 85 yards in the first half, scored in three carries and the Tar Heels went ahead 10-7 with 1:43 gone in the second

Arkansas tied it with four seconds left in the first half on a 28yard field goal by Bruce Lahay af-ter a 78 yard-drive bogged down at the Tar Heel 11. North Carolina had jumped in front when Brooks Barwick kicked a 31-yard field goal 3:20 into the game. Arkansas took its only lead three minutes later when Taylor, who threw for



Tailback Kelvin Bryant scored early in the second period to put North Carolina ahead, 10-7, in Monday's Gator Bowl game.

307 yards, threw a 66-yard TD the field, though. We have no exbomb to Holloway. "There were few errors, and it

Greedy NBA Life Imitates the Art of 'Breaks of the Game'

and Vancouver and Mexico City,"

"Instead of letting a few fran-chises die, they're talking of dilut-

By Jim Murray

Los Angeles Times Service

the riders out at Santa Anita an

early Christmas present the other

day. They needed it, but it wasn't

what they really wanted.

They gave them a new jockey

quarters, complete with paint, a

place to hang their clothes - even

like an all-night diner in the rain or

a bus station in Peoria. And while

this one is an improvement, John-

ny Longdon pointed out it won't

Nails and Pails

hole on the rail just as well when

he had to dress in the dark, hang

What every rider in America

wants is not a hot shower but a hot

horse. To a man, they'd rather

have a Kentucky Derby winner

They had some of the best riders

ever assembled in one place at

Santa Anita this year but if there's

one thing they're short on, it's rid-ers who have won Triple Crown

Laffit Pincay Jr., for instance, is

as good a rider as ever shipped a whip, but he has never won a Triple Crown race of any kind,

much less a Derby. That is an his-

torical injustice of the magnitude of golfer Sam Snead's never win-

than a lot of uncracked mirrors.

Longdon could go through a

A jocks' quarters used to look

padding in some of the chairs.

make you ride any better.

optional.

LOS ANGELES - They gave

Halberstam said.

of all the problems.

Cuses."
North Carolina finished its sea-

was typical of a Gator Bowl son at 10-2 and also won its third game," said Arkansas Coach Lou consecutive bowl victory, a first in Holtz. "I only wish Jacksonville Atlantic Coast Conference history. Southwest Conference Arkansas could get better weather. Southwest Confere "The fog was on both sides of closed its year at 8-4.

ing the product even further. The

"I'm very melancholy about the future. There's more basketball,

but there's also less. It's like Holly-

wood, which turns out more and

more banal movies, and TV news.

World Cup May Feel Underdogs' Bite

By Rob Hughes

nal Herald Tribune LONDON — They came through hell to get this far. In soccer, if in nothing else, 1981 was El Salvador's year of

While civil war whittled down its population of about 4.5 million, 10 players combined to carry the national blue-and-white toward

the World Cup finals. The 11th was murdered along the way. His body was found in a trash can, his talent posthumously de-clared the best in El Salvador.

But the show went on. Three others on the team perservered after violent deaths claimed members of their families.

Huge Triumph

They qualified, along with their antagonistic neighbor Honduras, from a group of 23 North and Central American opponents that included Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Hairi and the Linited States. Hairi and the United States.

And those El Salvadorans who survive the next six months will represent, in Spain, a huge tri-umph from within a tiny national at war with itself.

These circumstances evoke humility, even through our knowledge of life and death in San Salvador is necessarily remote.

Burlesques

There is, too, anger — anger at the insensitivite way Western jour-nalists have, this Christmas, used

where anchormen get paid \$1.5 million. And cars, the quality of which is self-evident." It may not sound like it, but Halberstam is a basketball fan. In

fact, he is in awe of the skills of the players, and he writes with sympathetic insight about the pressures on players.

Even Gable

or a guy ordering stew at a truck-stop. For the 1964 Derby he chose

himself out of the winner's circle at

Jimmy Kilroe, Santa Anita's vice

es, they pick the wrong parts."

AUTO SHIPPING

the likes of El Salvador as the butts of their comic sporting al-manaes for 1982.

Such unwarranted burlesques reduce to ridicule men who have succeeded against horrendous

In deriding the efforts of El Salvador — or the religious beliefs of another distant qualifier. Kuwait.

SOCCER SCENE

or the scarcely known potential of the African republic of Cameroon the almanackers diminish them

They show ignorance of the world that international sport is supposed to bring together.

They show intolerance of the oldest sporting creed; to honor losers as well as winners.

Even colleagues normally admired poked fun at the littlest contenders from afar, although their pens seemed to remain respectfully dry on the plight of the integrated team of Northern Ireland's quali-

Too close to home, perhaps. As, indeed, was the lesson of England's failure in 1981 to avoid defeat to apparent weaklings Norway

One such leveling down in Spain next summer would give the un-derdogs — the jokers in the pack

their way. We shall know in a formight. when the World Cup draw is made in Madrid, the size of El Salvador's

next task. God willing, Guevara Mora, the country's teenage goalkeeper, and Jorge Gonzales, known as "El Magico" and likened to Diego Maradona, will be grateful just to be there.

Ironically, their qualification was completed across the hostile border of Honduras.

Ironic, because those two na-tions in 1969 played a World Cup qualifier that began a 100-day war in which 2,000 civilians were mas-

Now they travel, side by side, to Spain.

Honduras, where the average weekly wage is less than the equivalent of \$30, went into training for 10 months and offered each player \$10,000 to qualify — and must now try to repay its impoverished populace with dignity at the finals.

The team is built around young-sters who, at the 1977 World Youth tournament, included players whom official FIFA observers rated as being "in stature and stan-dard outstanding in any youth

Of those, the captain, Ramon Enrique Maradiaga Chavez, knows as much as any man about both triumph and scorn. In boyhood, he overcame smallpox but was left with facial scars that inflicted on him the nickname El Primitivo. Wake-Up Call

Any who think the African challenge will be primitive may be in for rude awakening. Algeria, like Honduras, has a

nucleus of players successful at the youth-league level, and its team, which reached the 1980 Olympic quarterfinals, was — again, from the official reports — "extremely well organized and visibly benefit-

Vilas Rallies to Gain 3d Round in Australia

United Press International MELBOURNE - Sixth-ranked Guillermo Vilas of Argentina rallied to a 6-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4 victory over Larry Stefanki of the United States Tuesday and advanced to the third round of the Australian Open tennis championships. The unheralded Californian, ranked 137th worldwide, won the first set on a tiebreaker, but Vilas dominated the remainder of the match.

In other second-round matches. Australian John Alexander outclassed Thierry Tulasne of France, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3; Johan Kriek of South African defeated Thomas Hogstedt of Sweden, 6-2, 6-4, 7-6; Hank Pfister of the United States downed Swede Hans Simonsson, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2, and Australian Paul Kronk knocked off American Peter Rennert, 7-6, 6-1, 6-3.

Leg Injury in Training

Leaves Ovett in Plaster

The Associated Press

LONDON - Steve Ovett, Brit-

ain's world-record holder over

1,500 meters, has undergone sur-

gery for a leg injury after running into a fence while training earlier

this month and tearing a muscle

NHL Standings WALES CONFERENCE

ry's Resulfs oto 4 (Romoge (8), Leves (15), Molinowski (9), Tombellini (13); Payne Philadelphia 7, Colgary 4 (Linseman 2 (8), Wilson 2 (8), Prope 3 (25); Reinhert (8), Lovalice (13), Peplinski (18)).

NHL Leaders

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tender one year when Chris McCarron, who had been riding Jacklin Khugman, opted for a lesser colt, The Carpenter, who never did get to the Triple Crown races. Jacklin Klugman was an impressive third in the Derby and fourth Even the canniest of jockies make Derby mistakes. Eddie Arcaro, who won five Derbies, could have made it six. But in 1942, riding for Greentree, which had an entry that year, Arcaro had his choice between the stable's Shut Out or Devil Diver. Arcaro thought Devil Diver might be the He might have been - but not on Derby day. Shift Out won, Ar-caro and Devil Diver finishing Willie Shoemaker, the world's greatest rider, guesses wrong more often than a sailor at a shell game

Willie Shoemaker

Maybe so. Clark Gable didn't

I suppose if you dug deep enough, you'd find some rider who'd passed up Man O'War. He probably told his agent: "Don't get that big, lazy dude, I wouldn't ride him out of a burning ham.

want to play Rhett Butler.

... Wrong Guesses.

Hill Rise over Northern Dancer and in 1958 Silky Sullivan over Tim Tam. Shoe has handicapped Churchill Downs so often he should pick horses with a hatpin. Riders are like actors," warns

ride him out of a burning barn. "Get me a runner."

above the knee. A hospital spokesman said Ovett will have his leg in plaster for two weeks and will need another six weeks to build up the affected muscle before he resumes full McTear Enters Invitational The Associated Press EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. Houston McTear will return from a yearlong track layoff to compete

in the U.S. Olympic Invitational Jan. 16 here. McTear, who shares the world record for the 100-meter dash (9.0 seconds) with Ivory Crockett, will run in the 55-meter race against a field including Stanley Floyd, who holds the 6.06-second world mark for 60 yards. Also entered are Herschel Walker. Harvey Glance, Steve Riddick, Jeff Phillips, Emmit King, Neville Hodge, Carl Lewis and Ephraim

Toylor, LA Bossy, N.Y.I.

Indiana's Mike Bantom was intent on regaining possession of the ball in the first period of Tuesday's NBA game against the
Nets — and his playmates seemed willing to give him room
aplenty. Bantom scored 17 points in the Pacers' 103-95 victory.

The Associated Press

NBA Leaders

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anybody has come since then, in the author's view, was the Bill Walton-led Portland team of 1976-"[NBA Commissioner] Larry O'Brien keeps saying the game owners seem to believe they can isn't suffering, which I take as a wave a magic wand and take care sure sign that an expansion committee is already looking at Omaha

But the half-life of an NBA dynasty is only as long as the time required for its constituent players to decide that they're underpaid. It happens every spring — with the awarding of the championship

rings.

Any time you take your definition of self from money, you're in trouble," Halberstam commented, because there's always a lesser player on another team making

His book is really about what big-time commercialism in the United States does to values and ethics. As Halberstam says, basketball was just a good arena for his study.

Halberstam is a Pulitzer Prizewinning author who has reported on the Vietnam war and on the news media. He is planning a study of the problem of declining productivity in America.

Halberstam spent a year with the post-Walton Trail Blazers, a team going nowhere, but the scope of his book is larger. It includes nearly all the key figures in the 36-year history of pro basketball. What Halberstam keeps coming

back to is the effect of big money ultimately on those who watch it and subsidize it: the fans.

"Sure Sign"

"The game has a malaise born of greed and commercialism," Halberstam said. There are too many teams, too many games, too few real teams, 100 many playoff that more than six or seven people games and - the owners' symbolic act of contempt for the fans even playoff teams with losing rewatching the Lakers, because cords.

Halberstam sees no relief. He ple of a traditional team the 1970 thinks there are enough millio-New York Knicks of Willis Reed. naires out there who will keep buy-Walt Frazier & Co. The closest ing failing teams.

ning a U.S. Open or Ernie Banks' never playing in a World Series.

'I Will Ride Anything . . . ' The trouble with doing anything well on the West Coast is that it doesn't seem to count. Until you take the act to Broadway, you in-vite doubt and suspicion. When eight out of 10 of the good young horses in a year are East of the Mississippi, Californians are in trouble.

Every rider in America lobbies. politicks and infights to get a live

NBA Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE

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17; O'Keren 25, Birds				
Seattle 104, Golder				
ljems 26, F. Brown 15	i; Free 25	, Cory	oli 16).	

DAYTON, Ohio — Johnny Bench of the Cincinnati Reds has been named the 17th winner of the Hutch Award, presented in memory of Fred Hutchinson, manager of the Reds when he died of cancer in November, 1964. The award is given to a player who exemplifies Hutchinson's "character and fight-ing spirit." Catcher/first-baseman Bench suffered a fractured ankle last May 24, sidelining him until late August; several years ago he underwent Surgery to remove a malignant growth from a lung.

mount for the Derby. That's the Palace if you're a jockey. If you ha-bitually do most of your riding in California, you have to do more lobbying still. And lobbying is a delicate art:

Hot Shower, Hot Horses: One Down, a Lot to Go

in the Preakness.

You have to get an owner and the horse ready at the same time to come up roses in Kentucky in

"I will ride anything to get a shot at that race — a 10-1 shot, a 20-1," Pincay said the other day. In 1977, Pincay was aboard a 38-1 Derby shot who ran like it (ninth). He has also ridden a favorite -Unconscious, in 1971 - who ran down the track on him.

He has finished second three times and has been third once. Darrel McHargue, no worse

than third on anybody's current list of top riders, also admits that if cold — with a rope on it. Soap was "had a choice hetween bein winner of the year, I would choose the Kentucky Derby.'

Uneasy Riders

McHargue says that these uneasy riders often provide their own

"Look at Laffit," he said. "He could have had the mount on Affirmed the year he won. He rode him in the Hollywood Juvenile as a two-year-old but he didn't want to

go back East for the Hopeful. "He thought Affirmed was lazy, that he just ran good enough to beat you. He wouldn't go back East with him, and Steve Cauthen got the mount. Cauthen won the

Triple Crown with him.
"Laffit won almost every other race with Affirmed except the

Triple Crown.
"Laffit also rode Bold Forbes out here but would not go back East with him. He wanted to stay here and win the riding champion

ship.

Angel Cordero jumped on the mount and won the Kentucky Derby and Preakness with him." McHargue notes he himself lucked into a riding a Derby con-

Transactions

ey contract. FOOTBALL 19 a 1910-YEST CONTROLL.
NOCKEY
Noticeal Hockey Lesgue
COLORADO—Colled up Rick LeFerriers,
1900lie, from Fort Worth of the Central Hockey League.

COLLEGE

KENTUCKY—Normed Jehn Devils, Jerry Elsonman. Jake Hollyon, Terry Streck and Roc
Sharpless assistant factball coachs. Refulned
Bill Glaser, assistant football coachs. **NFL Playoffs** Wild-Card Games Sunday's Results Bufficio 31, N.Y. Jets 77

BASEBALL

American Leosee
TORONTO—Acculred Hopken Powell, out-fielder, from Munesoke for a blaver to be named later, Semi Poul Mirabella, pitcher, to the Chico-Cubs for a player to be named later. BASKETBALL National Baskethali Association
SAN ANTONIO—Signed Stave Hayes, center National Football League
GREEN BAY—Signed Bart Start, head coo

National Ca N.Y. Giorna 27, Philodelp Maticaal Conferen Tempo Boy et Dolles American Confer San Ciepo et Allemi Sanday Jac. 10 Super Bowl XVI Jac. 24

Starr's Contract Renewed The Associated Press

GREEN BAY, Wis. - Coach Bart Starr, whose Green Bay Packers won six of their last eight games to finish the 1981 National Football League season at 8-8, was given a two-year contract renewal late Monday. Starr's seven-year record as an NFL coach is 39-65-2.

president. "Left to their own devic-

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Auld Lang Moscow

Observer

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Watching the Russians watching Poland reminds me of old people angry at a world that won't stand still.

The governing Russians who are trying to make the old days go on forever in Poland are very old people indeed, but you don't have to be ancient to understand their fear and anger. Par-

ents in their 30s and 40s often experience the same trauma when they discover that their adorable, agrecable, compliant children have abruptly stopped being children and turned into ado-



lescents. Enlightened parents are pre-pared for this disturbing transition and roll with the punch, though a lot of them grind their teeth down to the gums in the struggle not to scream. I was not an enlightened parent. I howled and I wept for the old days when there were sweet children under my thumb.

For a while I tried the Russian technique. Applying the knout, turning bedrooms into prison cells, listening heartlessly to wails about the injustice of aging tyrants. For-tunately my policy didn't work. Time and life took their inevitable course. I learned and let the world change.

Nations seem to take longer than parents to realize that the old days can't last forever. Look how long it's taken the United States to face up to the fact that the 1950s are gone and that we're never again going to be able to manage

The Reagan government, in fact, is still not persuaded that the old days have to be lost. Why else are they taking two World War II battleships out of mothballs in the age of the MX missile?

As nations go, the United States has usually been quick to let the old days slip into history and accept what comes, confident that we can make a buck in the process. If it takes us so long to give up on the old days in the Caribbean, it shouldn't surprise us that the an-tique machinery of the Soviet sys-

tem is so slow to submit to something like the Polish adjustment. Like most of the East European states, Poland has been part of the Soviet household now for 36 years. This is a long time to keep people locked in the house. Is this a Rus-

sian tradition? There is no hint of it in Tolstoy, Dostoevski or Turgenev. It is much more in the tradition of certain snooty West European and U.S. families that want to shelter their bloodlines from contact with hu-

These families send their children to private schools to protect them against human variety and then on to fancy private universities where they can get to know each other better, intermarry and make friends whose well-connected parents can place them in nice

The terror is that the kids will escape from the shelter and become infected with crazy ideas picked up from raffish street people. Everybody knows that even the fanciest college will have wildeyed professors trying to pollute the kids with the notion that the next century is going to be differ-ent from the last, but if you lean on the university administration hard enough, these crazies can be held to a minimum.

Along the way a lot of youngsters escape from the shelter and learn to accept change without fainting, but here and there you still run into 36-year-old shelter cases who seem to have been born

in 1881. The society is richer for having a few such antiques, but imagine a country with nothing else. Meta-phorically speaking, this is what the Soviet system seems to aim for: a family of obedient 36-year-old kids who've been sheltered from time and change by a Moscow daddy who knows what's good for them, is determined not to let them be contaminated by riffraff and spanks them if they stay out after 9

Will daddy still be spanking them for wanting to grow up and make their own mistakes when they're 50? No doubt he will still Czar or commissar, Moscow daddies tend to prefer the world the way it was in the old days. Eventually though, the world always has its haphazard way and makes a mess of all their plans. New York Times Service

Bourgies' Strike Back

A U.S. Black Takes On the Preppy Tradition

By Jacqueline Trescott

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Is arriv-VV ing at a party on time a "never" for you? Do you know someone who has a Mercedes or a Porsche, but no eggs in the refrigerator? Do you turn up your polo collars? When you arrive at a party, do you shrug off all compliments with the current expression, "Don't even try"? When you are desperate, do you say "pressed"? Or do you say "All about it" which is the old "Together," meaning well-done? And in the postmortem on the scene,

was to die"? If you find yourself in these descriptions and you are a black American, then you are a "bourgie" (boo-zhe).

are you likely to say, "That party

The preppy craze now has a black counterpart. Just when most blacks thought the expression "bourgie," a stinging criti-cism in the 1960s, had died a natural death during the torpid late 1970s, a 23-year-old from Alexandria. Va. has revived the notion of the acceptable, even inspirational bourgeoisie.

"Hasn't this preppy mania, button-down collar, khaki attack gotten under your skin? If so, then don't you think it is time to take a look at ANOTHER group that is being overshadowed by this 'Preppy Madness' — THE BLACK BOURGEOISIE (boozhwa-zee), better known to most of us as the BOURGIE," trumpets the poster of Christopher White, entrepreneur of bourgie and the nouveau definitions in the United States. On the fullcolor pinup, White wears a Gelati bicycle cap, Nike running shoes, Olympic jogging pants and a Ralph Lauren tennis jacket over a pink Lauren shirt, his body slouched with nondirection.

The poster waxes righteously: "First, let's get one thing straight, you don't have to be a High-Flying urban 'Ietsetter' driving a Mercedes, or an 'Uppi-ty Snob' attending a prestigious private school to be bourgie. So what is a bourgie?"

The answers come tumbling out of White, a recent graduate of Hampton Institute, who had

his posters created and distributed with his own funds. "Never let your penny loafers run down or your collars fray," says White, sitting on the floor of his parents' split-level home. Where preppy might be scruffy, bourgie is clean. "Everything is precise, crisp, kind of in place. A lot of blacks dress very preppy. But they don't think they are preppy because they equate that with

"Blacks have always been fashionable," says White. Some common ground does exist between the preppy and the bourgie, but there are differences. "Preppy is tradition, the navy blazer and gray slacks. Bourgie is what's in style today, someone who is in the fast lane, is fashion-conscious and keeps up. It's inbred in us when we are young, and when we have had to overcome knowing that we are disadvantaged by being twice as good."

Like any good bourgie anthro-pologist, White has developed

five types:

•The International: Think Andrew Young. A traveler, to Paris and the Ivory Coast; collects African art and batiks; likes international products with labels like Gucci; likes foods with foreign names, and wears African accents, such as amber jewelry and West African kente cloth scarfs. This person is in a whole different world... He may like conscous, but he also can also get down with ham hocks and

things."

The Preppy Bourgie: Think Christopher White, his BMW parked in the driveway, WHUR-FM on the radio. Aren't bourgies wearing what everyone is wearing? "What it is, blacks are always changing what is new. I'm saying bourgie because it is a black word, and

bourgie is style. What is bourgie

today, will not be bourgie tomor-●The New Wave: Think Eddie Murphy of "Saturday Night Live," or Patti LaBelle. Dark wraparound glasses, like the ones Murphy dons for his Stevie Wonder imitation; headbands; a few burgundy, violet or gold streaks in the hair, gold dust on the face,

metallic leotards and genie pants.

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The Bama Bourgie: Think of a nameless friend, someone who just can't get it right. The "country" tag becomes Bama, short for Alabama. "No one goes around saying, 'I'm a Bama.' It is someone out of sync with the norm," instructs White. "Someone with stacked shoes, wide-legged pants. He was wearing that [when it was new] and probably getting a lot of compliments for his apparel. He probably never wanted to switch. We all panicked when we had to cut our Afros. He doesn't care. And a lot of people are nondescript." The Borderline Bour-

The I-Will-Not-Admit-It Bourgie: Think Marion Barry, the mayor of Washington. At one time, bourgie hurt. The

types were ridicaled by sociolo-gist E. Franklin Frazier in his classic study, "Black Bour-geoisie," as assimilationists, living in a make-believe world striving for white values inside black skins. In the 1960s, many blacks who were light-skinned, had carry hair and the curse of freckles, were accused of being bourgie, and White deliberately selected himself — dark and smooth - for the poster to avoid that color-struck trauma

After White earned his marketing degree, he worked for eight months as a salesman for Xerox but decided to shortcut his time as a corporate bourgie. While planning an advertising, marketing and public relations business of his own, White decided to fill the black novelty void with his "Are You Bourgie?"

He invested \$1,500 of his savings, had 1,500 posters printed, and delivered them to stores here and to an informal network of friends on college campuses. They sell for \$3. Though he says he is selling a greater number on predominantly black campuses, the posters' best buyers are blacks on white campuses. They are immdated by preppy. They want something to relate to them," says White.

The 1980s bourgie, according to White, likes basketball, roller skating and badminton. The



"Bourgie" Christopher White

bourgie wears leather jackets, cu-lottes, knickers, gold jewelry, Cartier watches with black bands, wool caps (but really wants a brown bowler), and crisp designer shirts that look fresh out of the box. The female bourgie prefers curls and waves in the self-explanatory wedge or mushroom hair styles.

Since money is still part of the prerequisite and fashion is still considered frivolous by some. White expects criticism. When he appeared on his first television call-in show the first caller was a woman who was so angry at the bourgie fad in times of "black emergency" that she said she was thinking of stopping her daughter from going to Hampton next year. White looked like he wanted to say, "Stop it, Momma," in his best airy accent, he told her it was a novelty. The revivalist wants bourgie to be fun. "More than anything, it's feeling good about yourself," he says.

Pause a Metric Minute PEOPLE: To Figure Out Decaday

If you like the metric system you'll love Brij Blasses Vij's calcu-der, but it may take you a decaday to figure it out. Vy, an Indian sir force flight lieutenant, has pro-posed a metric calendar with longer years, fewer birthdays and shorter minutes and seconds. His book "Toward Unified Technology," published on the 25th anniversary of India's adoption of metric weights and measures, proposes splitting each day into 20 metric hours. Each bour would have 100 metric minutes and each metric minute 100 metric seconds. Weeks and months would have no metric designations, but 10 days would be one "decaday" and 73 decadays would be one metric year - equivalent to two old-fashioned years. Vij said his system would simplify calculations dealing with time and make it easier to program time into computers.

A hoped-for photograph of a di-

nosaur-like creature in an isolated African lake didn't turn out, but an acrospace firm is trying to enhance the film. The "severely underexposed" picture, among 23 rolls of film taken by Herman and Kis Regusters during two months in the Congolese jungle, was sent to a Los Angeles aerospace compa-ny where special processing will try to restore the images. The Regusters returned to Los Angeles earlier this month from their expedition to the Republic of the Congo. The group, which included several Congolese officials and wildlife experts, was searching for the mokele-mbembe, a huge creature reported sporadically for two outturies by natives and occasional visitors. The Regusters told a news conference they and others on the expedition spotted the creature in swampy Lake Tele on several occasions. The only picture, however, was taken by Mrs. Regusters on Nov. 28, when, she said, "I saw a large, serpentlike head and neck pop out of the water" about 100 feet away. Regusters had said the picture was taken in deep shade. The lab that originally processed the film said the underexposures may have been caused by moisture that seeped into the camera, dam-

Ringo Star says the three other Beatles belped him keep fame in perspective, but that he always felt left out of the group's creative pro-cess before their 1970 breakup. "At certain points I did go over the

aged the batteries and caused the

light meter to malfunction.

edge and believe the myth for the Beatless, but I had three grea friends who told me, "You're but ing yourself," "Starr said me in terview in Mudern Drummer man azine. He said at one point f wanted to quit since he felt he wa the odd man out in the group which included John Lennon, Par McCartney and George Harrhor "I want round to John, knocks." on the door and said, 'I'm leavin the band, man. You three are rea ly close, and I'm getting out." Anhe said. 'I thought it was yo three.' "So I want round to Pacand he said 'I thought it was yethree." Starr said he left for the weeks, then came back. The fine breakup came, he said, when the group met and all realized the each wanted to go in a differen monical direction.

Former Olympic figure skating champion Dorothy Hamili will marry Dasa Paul Martin, son o entertainer Dean Martin, on Jan.; in Beverly Hills, Calif. Martin, for merly a professional tennis player is now an Air Force betterant bu manages to keep up his acting ca reer on the side. Hamili will con tique to guest star in selected en gagements of ice Capade throughout North America.

A 12-year-old boy who was viru-ally blind until undergoing contra-versial treatment in the Soviet Ur ion has been given special equir for the first time in his life. Tod Cantrell received a set of lenser called a "night scope," from Lo Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, an actors Charlton Hessen and David Doyle at ceremonies honoring th youngster from Dalton, Ga., at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, Todd tole reporters, "I took it out and looker through the thing last night. I saw a star, It was something else, I nev er saw ope before."

As a reward for donating \$1 million to the New York Zoologica Society's Animal Kingdom Fund Enid A. Haupt, the philanthropis and former magazine publisher was given the honor of naming the polar bear cub that was born at the Bronx Zoo earlier this month. small problem developed, howev er. "The trouble is that the bear i so closely guarded by its mothe that we don't know its sex and won't know it for two months omore," said a 200 spokesman. The problem was solved by covering al bases. "Mrs. Haupt has given u two names she likes, Snow Cap, i it's a boy, Snow Lily, if it's a girl."

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The election of François Mitterrand and the subsequent Socialist victory in the French parliamentary elections clearly mark an important turning point for the French economy.

With the cooperation of the new Socialist government, the International Herald Tribune has organized a conference designed to help senior executives of foreign companies judge how the new administration's policies will affect their company's activities and investment in France.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will open this meeting on "New French Economic Policies," to be held February 8 and 9 at the Intercontinental Hotel in Paris.

The program will include presentations by Jacques Delors, Finance Minister; Michel Jobert, Minister of Foreign Trade; Michel Rocard, Minister of Planning and Regional Development: Nicole Questiaux, Minister of Social Policy; Pierre Dreyfus, Minister of Industry; Andre Chandernagor, Minister of elegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in charge of European Affairs; and Laurent Fabius, Minister delegated to the Finance Minister, in charge of the Budget, as well as Jacques Attali, Special Counsellor to the President; Bernard Attali, President of D.A.T.A.R., the French government's regional development agency; Christian Goux, Chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee of the National Assembly, and other senior government officials,

Additional insights on various aspects of doing business in France will be provided by André Bergeron, Secretary General of the "Force Ouvrière" trade union, by a panel of French and foreign bankers and by a panel of industrialists. The latter will include:

Rodolph Boniface, Chairman of Ford France; Jean Gandois, Chairman of Rhône-Poulenc: Jean-Luc Lagardère, Chairman of Matra; Bernard Lathière, President of Airbus Industries, and Yves Ragougneau, President of Sony France.

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